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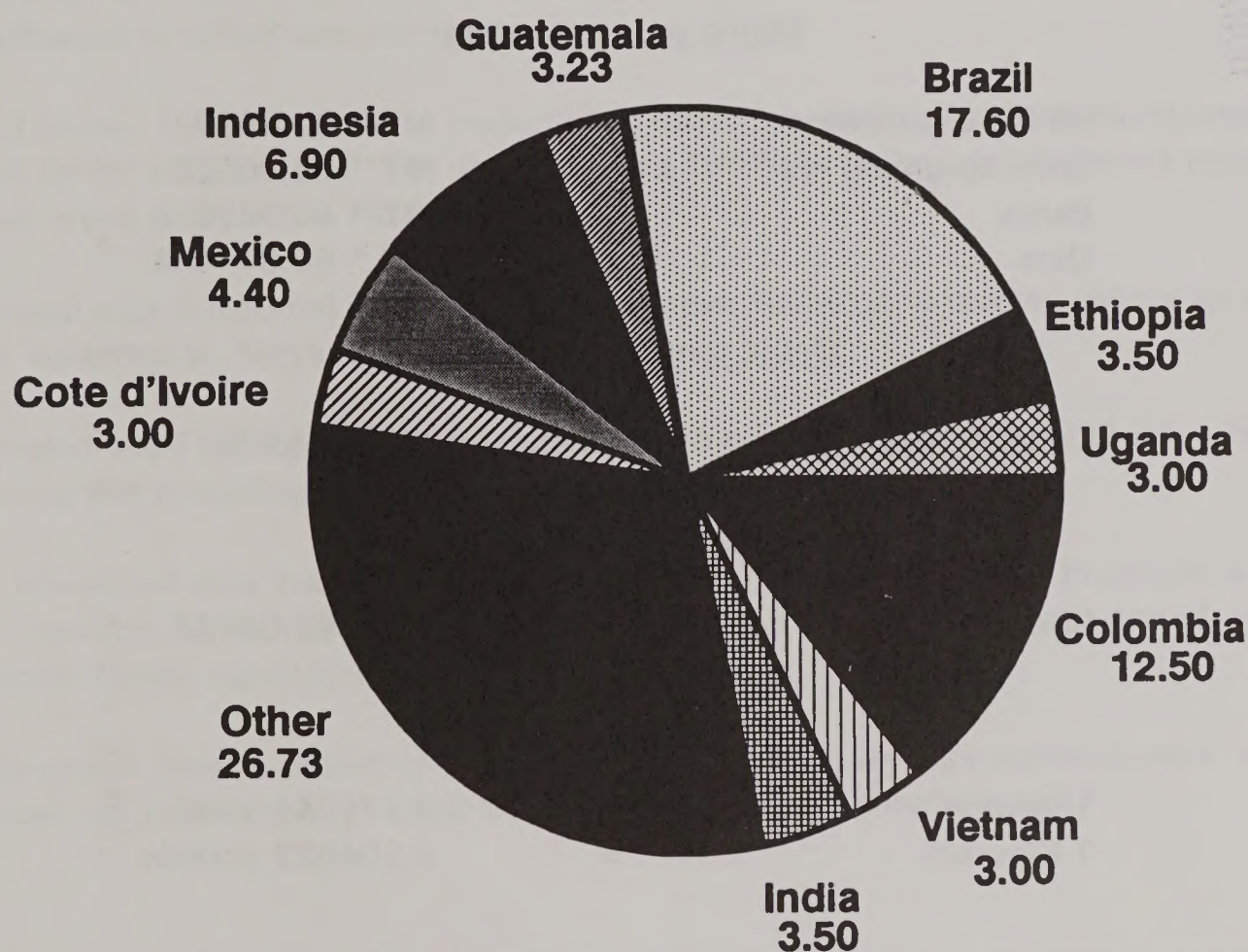
United States
Department of
Agriculture

Foreign
Agricultural
Service

Circular Series
WAP 6-95
June 1995

World Agricultural Production

World Coffee Production 1995/96 Forecast



(Million 60-Kilogram Bags)

Production Articles This Month...

World Green Coffee

Citrus In Selected Countries

Tomatoes In Selected Countries

Russia/Ukraine Trip Report

This report draws on information from USDA's global network of agricultural attaches and counselors, official statistics of foreign governments, other foreign source materials, and results of office analysis. Estimates of U.S. acreage, yield, and production are from the USDA's Agricultural Statistics Board, except where noted. This report is based on unrounded data; numbers may not add to totals because of rounding. This report reflects official USDA estimates released in the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE-303), June 12, 1995.

This report was prepared by the Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division (PECAD), FAS/USDA, AgBox 1045, Washington, D.C. 20250-1045. Further information may be obtained by writing to the division, by calling (202) 720-0888, or by FAX (202) 720-8880.

The next issue of World Agricultural Production will be released after 3 p.m. Eastern time on July 13, 1995.

CONVERSION TABLE

Metric tons to bushels

Wheat & soybeans	=	MT * 36.7437
Corn, sorghum, rye	=	MT * 39.36825
Barley	=	MT * 45.929625
Oats	=	MT * 68.894438

Metric tons to 480-lb bales

Cotton	=	MT * 4.592917
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Metric tons to hundredweight

Rice	=	MT * 22.04622
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Area & Weight

1 hectare	=	2.471044 acres
1 kilogram	=	2.204622 pounds

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NOTE

National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS) forecasts are used for U.S. winter wheat. For other crops, March 31 NASS Prospective Plantings report is used for planted area, and methods used to project harvested area and yield are noted below.

Wheat: For May, harvested area for spring wheat (including durum) is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios by state for 1985-94 (excluding high and low years). Projected yields are an average for 1985-1994 (excluding high and low years). For June, winter wheat harvested area and yield are reported in June 12 Crop Production. Harvested area for spring wheat has been adjusted because of cold, wet conditions in the Northern Plains.

Corn: For May, harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1991-94 (excluding 1993). Projected yield is derived from simple linear trend fit over the 1960-94 period. For June, harvested area has been adjusted because of excessive moisture in the Midwest. Yields have been adjusted to reflect late plantings.

Sorghum and barley: Harvested area is projected by using the relationship between planted and harvested area for 1992-94 for sorghum and 1991-94 (excluding 1993) for barley; and projected yield is derived from a simple linear trend fit over the 1960-94 period.

Oats: Harvested area is reported in March 31 Prospective Plantings; projected yield is an average by state for 1985-94 weighted by harvested acres.

Rice: Harvested area is projected using harvested-to-planted ratios for 1992-94. Projected yield is calculated using the preceding 5-year average (1990-1994).

Soybeans: Harvested area based on average planted-to-harvested ratios. Projected yield is based on 1974-1994 regional trends, weighted by acre. For June, harvested area is based on slightly above average regional trends adjusted for late plantings.

Cotton: Harvested area is projected using 1990-94 average acreage abandonment, by state, of 6.5 percent. Projected yield based on 1990-94 state averages, weighted by area.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

June 1995

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
<u>PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96</u>	
Wheat	6
Coarse Grains	7
Rice	7
Oilseeds	7
Cotton	8
<u>PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95</u>	
Wheat	8
Coarse Grains	8
Rice	8
Oilseeds	9
Cotton	10
<u>TABLES</u>	
Table 1. U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production	11
Table 2. World Crop Production Summary	12
Table 3. Wheat Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	13
Table 4. Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	14
Table 5. Corn Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	15
Table 6. Barley Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	16
Table 7. Oats Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	17
Table 8. Rye Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	18
Table 9. Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	19
Table 10. Rice Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	20
Table 11. Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	21
Table 12. Soybean Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	22
Table 13. Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	23
Table 14. Peanut Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	24
Table 15. Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	25

<u>SUBJECT</u>	<u>PAGE</u>
Table 16. Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	26
Table 17. Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	27
Table 18. Cotton Area, Yield, and Production:	
World and Selected Countries and Regions	28
Table 19. Reliability of June Production Projections	29

MAPS

Map 1. World Agricultural Weather Highlights	30
Map 2. June Normal Crop Calendar	31
Map 3. July Normal Crop Calendar	32
Map 4. Former Soviet Union (Western), Average Heading Dates for Winter Grains	38
Map 5. Western FSU Winter Grain Region	56

WEATHER BRIEFS

Mexico: Drought Plagues North, Southern Areas Near Normal	33
Canada: Weather Delays Crop Progress in Prairies	33
China: North China Plain Receives Rain, Conditions Improve	33

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

Australia: Wheat Production Forecast Higher in 1995/96	34
Australia: Honey Industry Devastated by Drought	34
New Zealand: Apple Estimate Lowered, but Quality Is High	34
United Kingdom: Milk Prices Hit Record Level	34
Brazil: Apple Crop Estimate Revised Downward	35
India: Sugar Production Estimated at Record Level	35
United States: Crop Condition and Progress	35
Venezuela: Rising Costs Hinder Pork Production	37
Former Soviet Union: Weather and Crop Developments	37

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLES

World Green Coffee Production	39
Citrus Production in Selected Countries	43
Tomato Production in Selected Countries	49
Russia and Ukraine Trip Report	53

FEATURE TABLES

Table 20. World Green Coffee Production	42
Table 21. Citrus Production in Selected Countries	46
Table 22. Tomato Production in Selected Countries	51
Table 23. Russia: Grain Area, Yield, and Production, by Region, 1990-1994	59

FEATURE CHARTS

Chart 1. Russia: Grain Area in the Major Production Regions	57
Chart 2. Russia: Grain Production in the Top-Producing Regions	58

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1995/96

June 1995

WHEAT

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1995/96 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1994/95 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	547.8	-1.3	-0	+5	Global output is forecast lower largely due to a decline in the United States.
United States	61.5	-1.7	-3	-3	Production is forecast lower due to a decline in projected area and yield.
Total Foreign	486.3	+0.5	+0	+6	Production is forecast up from last month due to increases in Ukraine, Australia, Pakistan, and Romania which more than offset a reduction in China.
China	102.0	-3.0	-3	+3	Production is forecast lower due to a downward revision in area and yield. Timely rain eased a spring drought on the North China Plain. Harvesting of winter wheat is progressing northward.
Zimbabwe	0.1	-0.2	-60	-33	Production is forecast lower as the drought reduced the availability of irrigation water.
Ukraine	17.5	+1.5	+9	+26	Production is forecast higher based on increased area.
Australia	16.0	+1.0	+7	+77	Production is forecast higher due to projected increases in area and yield.
Pakistan	16.7	+0.7	+4	+10	Production is estimated at a record due to favorable weather throughout the growing season.
Iraq	1.5	+0.2	+15	NC	Production is estimated higher due to favorable weather and the Government's emphasis on food production.
Romania	6.5	+0.2	+3	+5	Production is forecast higher based on favorable weather and the increased availability of inputs.

COARSE GRAINS

<u>Country</u>	<u>Current Estimate</u> MMT	<u>1995/96 Monthly Change</u> MMT	<u>Monthly Change</u> (%)	<u>Change From 1994/95</u> (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	816.8	-19.2	-2	-5	The 1995/96 crops are forecast lower largely due to declines in the United States.
United States	226.2	-17.8	-7	-2.1	Harvested area and yield for corn are forecast lower due to excessive wet conditions in the major producing states.
Total Foreign	590.6	-1.4	-0	+2	Production is slightly lower due to a decrease in Ukraine and the Philippines.
Ukraine	18.0	-2.0	-10	-3	Production is forecast lower due to a decline in the barley area.
Philippines	4.6	-0.4	-8	+1	Production is forecast lower based on a revision in last season's area. Producers are expected to reduce area further in 1995/96 because of increased use of silage and shifts to other crops such as sugar or vegetables.
Argentina	14.4	+0.4	+3	+4	Production is forecast higher as producers will likely plant additional corn area in response to higher prices forecast this month.
Yugoslavia	7.1	+0.3	+4	-6	Production is forecast higher based on reports that Serbian producers were able to plant most of their intended corn area.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

RICE (MILLED BASIS) FORECAST FOR 1995/96: World production is forecast at a record 359.3 million tons, up 0.4 million or slightly above 1994/95. Foreign production for 1995/96 is forecast at 353.5 million tons, up 1.1 million or slightly higher than 1994/95. Rice production in the United States is forecast at 5.8 million tons, down 0.8 million or 12 percent from 1994/95.

OILSEEDS

OILSEEDS FORECAST FOR 1995/96: World oilseed production is forecast at 251.0 million tons, down 8.6 million or 3 percent from 1994/95. Foreign production for 1995/96 is forecast at 179.4 million tons, up 0.7 million or less than 1 percent from 1994/95. Total oilseed production in the United States is forecast at 71.6 million tons, down 9.3 million or 11 percent from 1994/95.

COTTON

COTTON FORECAST FOR 1995/96: World production is forecast at 89.0 million bales, up 4.3 million or 5 percent from 1994/95. Total foreign production is forecast at 68.0 million bales, up 3.0 million or 5 percent from the 1994/95. U.S. production is forecast at 21.0 million bales, up 1.3 million or 7 percent from 1994/95.

PRODUCTION HIGHLIGHTS FOR 1994/95

WHEAT

WHEAT: World wheat production for 1994/95 is estimated at 522.3 million tons, down 3.5 million or less than 1 percent from last month's estimate. A downward revision in China and Algeria more than offset increases in Argentina and Australia.

COARSE GRAINS

COARSE GRAINS: World production for 1994/95 is estimated at 863.7 million tons, down 2.8 million or less than 1 percent from last month's estimate. Production is estimated lower mainly due to decreases in corn production in Thailand and China which more than offset increases in barley and sorghum output in Australia.

RICE (MILLED BASIS)

<u>Country</u>	<u>----- 1994/95 -----</u>		<u>-----</u>		<u>Change From 1993/94 (%)</u>	<u>Comments</u>
	<u>Current</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Monthly</u>	<u>Change</u>		
	<u>Estimate</u> MMT	<u>Change</u> MMT	<u>Change</u> (%)	<u>From</u> (%)		
World	358.9	+1.7	+0	+2		The estimate for 1994/95 increased this month due to changes outside the United States.
United States	6.5	NC	NC	+25		No change this month.
Total Foreign	352.4	+1.7	+0	+1		Production is estimated higher this month due to larger crops in China and the Philippines.
China	123.2	+1.7	+1	-1		Production is estimated higher due to an upward revision by China's State Statistical Bureau.
Philippines	6.8	+0.2	+3	+5		Production is estimated higher due to increased area and a better-than-expected wet season (July-December) harvest.

OILSEEDS

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	259.6	+1.2	+0	+14	Production is estimated higher this month due to an increase in the total foreign category. Production is estimated at a record.
U.S.	80.9	NC	NC	+36	No change this month.
Total Foreign	178.7	+1.2	+1	+6	Production is forecast at a record. Cottonseed output is projected higher in China and India.
China	42.4	+1.0	+2	+10	Production is estimated higher primarily due to an upward revision in cottonseed and rapeseed output by China's State Statistical Bureau.
India	22.9	+0.3	+1	+1	Production is estimated higher for cottonseed due to larger-than-projected deliveries of raw cotton to mills.

PALM OIL

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Forecast MMT	1994/95 Monthly Change MMT	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World	14.7	-0.0	-0	+10	A record crop is forecast for 1994/95. Production in Thailand declined slightly based on lower monthly palm oil output in recent months.

COTTON

<u>Country</u>	----- Current Estimate MBALES	1994/95 Monthly Change MBALES	----- Monthly Change (%)	Change From 1993/94 (%)	<u>Comments</u>
World Total	84.7	+1.2	+1	+10	Production is forecast higher due to increases in the total foreign category.
United States	19.7	NC	NC	+22	Production is unchanged from last month. The 1994/95 harvest is complete and is a record.
Total Foreign	65.0	+1.2	+2	+7	Production is forecast higher due to increases in China, India, Pakistan, and Australia which more than offset decreases in minor producing countries.
China	19.9	+0.4	+2	+16	Production is estimated higher based on an upward revision by the State Statistical Bureau.
India	10.2	+0.6	+6	+6	Production is estimated higher due to higher yields resulting from favorable rainfall in central India during February and March.
Pakistan	6.3	+0.1	+2	+0	Production is estimated higher due to a 1-percent rise in gin arrivals relative to the same period last year.
Australia	1.4	+0.1	+10	-7	Production is estimated higher due to an increase in area and improved yield resulting from favorable rains during January and February.

TABLE 1

U.S. Crop Acreage, Yield, and Production

COMMODITY	PLANTED AREA		HARVESTED AREA		YIELD			PRODUCTION		
	Prel. 1993/94	Proj. 1994/95	Prel. 1993/94	Proj. 1994/95	Prel. 1993/94	1995/96 Proj. May	June	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95	May 1995/96 Proj. June
	-- Million acres--		-- Million acres--		-- Bushels per acre--			-- Million bushels--		
All Wheat	72.2	70.4	62.7	61.8	60.3	38.2	37.6	37.8	37.5	
Winter	51.6	49.2	43.8	41.3	40.6	40.2	40.2	40.2	39.6	
Other	20.6	21.2	18.9	20.5	19.7	33.7	32.2	33.4	33.1	
Soybeans	60.1	61.9	57.4	61.1	61.5	32.6	41.9	36.5	36.0	
Corn	73.2	79.2	62.9	72.9	66.0	100.7	138.6	125.6	119.7	
Sorghum	9.9	9.8	8.9	9.0	8.2	59.9	73.0	67.4	67.4	
Barley	7.8	7.2	6.8	6.7	6.5	58.9	56.2	58.1	58.1	
Oats	7.9	6.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	54.4	57.2	54.7	54.7	
						-- Pounds per acre--			-- Million CWT--	
Rice	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.3	3.1	5,510	5,964	5,700	5,700	
All Cotton	13.4	13.7	12.8	13.3	15.2	606	708	665	665	
						-- Million 480--pound bales--				
						156.1	197.8	177.0	177.0	
						16.1	19.7	21.0	21.0	

TABLE 2
World Crop Production Summary

Commodity	World	Total Foreign	North America		Europe		FSU--12	Asia				South America		Selected Other		All Others		
			United States	Canada Mexico	European Union	Oth. Europe		W. Europe	Eastern Europe	China	India	Indonesia	Pakistan	Thailand	Argentina		Brazil	Australia
--- Million metric tons ---																		
Wheat																		
1993/94	559.0	493.8	65.2	27.2	3.6	82.9	0.9	30.6	82.0	106.4	57.2	0.0	16.2	0.0	9.4	2.1	16.5	40.4
1994/95 prel.	522.3	459.2	63.2	23.4	4.0	84.9	0.8	34.1	59.3	99.3	59.1	0.0	15.1	0.0	10.7	2.2	9.0	40.8
1995/96 proj.																		
May	549.0	485.8	63.2	24.5	3.6	88.2	1.0	32.8	69.7	105.0	60.0	0.0	16.0	0.0	11.0	2.2	15.0	38.7
Jun	547.8	486.3	61.5	24.5	3.6	88.2	1.0	33.0	71.2	102.0	60.0	0.0	16.7	0.0	11.0	2.2	16.0	38.7
Coarse Grains																		
1993/94	790.1	603.6	186.5	24.0	22.7	92.4	1.7	44.5	92.1	116.7	31.2	5.4	1.7	3.1	13.3	33.8	9.8	87.2
1994/95 prel.	863.7	578.6	285.0	23.5	22.4	86.9	1.5	46.6	79.7	112.9	33.6	5.2	1.6	3.8	13.7	35.8	4.9	91.7
1995/96 proj.																		
May	836.0	592.0	244.0	23.4	22.9	88.5	1.8	48.6	80.4	115.6	33.6	5.5	1.6	3.8	14.0	33.8	8.8	90.3
Jun	816.8	590.6	226.2	23.4	22.9	88.5	1.8	49.1	78.4	115.6	33.6	5.5	1.6	3.8	14.4	33.8	8.9	89.9
Rice (Milled)																		
1993/94	353.2	347.9	5.2	0.0	0.1	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.3	124.4	79.0	31.3	4.0	12.7	0.4	7.2	0.8	85.4
1994/95 prel.	358.9	352.4	6.5	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.0	0.1	1.0	123.2	80.0	30.2	3.5	13.9	0.6	7.4	0.8	90.2
1995/96 proj.																		
May	359.3	353.5	5.8															
Jun	359.3	353.5	5.8															
Total Grains 1/																		
1993/94	1,702.3	1,445.4	256.9	51.3	26.4	176.6	2.6	75.1	175.3	347.5	167.3	36.7	21.8	15.8	23.0	43.0	27.1	213.0
1994/95 prel.	1,744.9	1,390.2	354.8	46.8	26.6	173.1	2.3	80.7	140.0	335.3	172.7	35.4	20.3	17.7	25.0	45.4	14.8	222.7
1995/96 proj.																		
May	1,744.4	1,431.3	313.0															
Jun	1,723.9	1,430.4	293.5															
Oilseeds 2/																		
1992/93	227.5	159.1	68.4	5.4	1.0	11.8	0.7	4.0	10.3	33.0	23.2	4.7	3.5	0.8	14.9	23.4	0.8	19.0
1993/94 prel.	227.8	168.3	59.5	7.4	0.9	10.6	0.9	3.7	10.0	38.6	23.3	4.8	3.2	0.8	16.7	25.6	1.0	18.4
1994/95 proj.																		
May	258.4	177.6	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.0	0.9	3.7	8.9	41.4	23.2	4.9	3.1	0.8	18.3	26.6	0.9	19.5
Jun	259.6	178.7	80.9	9.6	1.0	12.0	0.9	3.7	8.9	42.4	23.5	4.9	3.2	0.8	18.3	26.6	0.9	19.4
--- Million 480-pound bales ---																		
Cotton																		
1992/93	82.8	66.6	16.2	0.0	0.1	1.5	0.0	0.1	9.3	20.7	10.9	0.0	7.1	0.1	0.7	2.1	1.7	9.5
1993/94 prel.	76.9	60.8	16.1	0.0	0.1	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.6	17.2	9.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.1	1.9	1.5	8.9
1994/95 proj.																		
May	83.5	63.9	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.5	9.6	0.0	6.2	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.3	8.7
Jun	84.7	65.0	19.7	0.0	0.5	1.7	0.0	0.0	9.2	19.9	10.2	0.0	6.3	0.0	1.6	2.5	1.4	8.7

1/ Includes wheat, coarse grains, and rice (milled) shown above.

2/ Includes soybean, cottonseed, peanut (in-shell), sunflowerseed, rapeseed, copra, and palm kernel.

Note: Entries of 0.0 indicate no reported or insignificant production.

TABLE 4

Total Coarse Grain Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	311.61	314.86	308.27	306.67	2.54	2.74	2.71	2.66	790.08	863.66	836.04	816.83	-19.21	-2.30	-46.83	-5.42
United States	33.50	37.63	35.32	34.33	5.57	7.58	6.91	6.59	186.45	285.05	244.00	226.22	-17.78	-7.29	-58.82	-20.64
Total Foreign	278.11	277.23	272.95	272.34	2.17	2.09	2.17	2.17	603.63	578.61	592.04	590.61	-1.43	-0.24	12.00	2.07
Major Exporters	21.85	20.12	22.06	22.16	2.92	2.56	2.70	2.71	63.84	51.49	59.63	60.09	0.46	0.77	8.59	16.69
Canada	6.90	6.98	7.13	7.13	3.49	3.36	3.28	3.28	24.04	23.46	23.40	23.40	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.26
Argentina	3.71	3.66	3.85	3.85	3.58	3.76	3.64	3.73	13.29	13.75	14.00	14.35	0.35	2.50	0.61	4.40
Australia	5.03	4.06	5.17	5.27	1.96	1.21	1.70	1.69	9.84	4.92	8.80	8.91	0.11	1.25	3.98	80.85
South Africa, Rep.	4.99	4.07	4.60	4.60	2.72	1.37	2.09	2.09	13.59	5.57	9.63	9.63	0.00	0.00	4.07	73.10
Thailand	1.22	1.36	1.31	1.31	2.52	2.79	2.90	2.90	3.08	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	99.63	96.12	93.10	92.38	2.58	2.49	2.63	2.64	256.64	239.71	245.30	243.80	-1.50	-0.61	4.08	1.70
FSU-12	52.06	49.25	45.98	45.18	1.77	1.62	1.75	1.74	92.08	79.73	80.39	78.39	-2.00	-2.49	-1.34	-1.69
Russia	32.09	30.25	28.30	28.30	1.59	1.50	1.54	1.54	50.89	45.25	43.50	43.50	0.00	0.00	-1.75	-3.87
Ukraine	6.75	7.00	7.10	6.30	3.01	2.65	2.82	2.86	20.29	18.53	20.00	18.00	-2.00	-10.00	-0.53	-2.84
Kazakhstan	8.80	7.74	6.40	6.40	1.06	0.89	1.06	1.06	9.37	6.86	6.80	6.80	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-0.87
Baltic States	1.63	1.52	1.50	1.50	2.00	1.72	2.07	2.07	3.25	2.62	3.11	3.11	0.00	0.00	0.48	18.47
EU-15	18.92	18.70	18.76	18.76	4.89	4.64	4.72	4.72	92.43	86.87	88.50	88.50	0.00	0.00	1.64	1.88
Germany	3.83	3.80	3.95	3.95	5.17	5.22	5.39	5.39	19.78	19.83	21.30	21.30	0.00	0.00	1.47	7.40
France	3.94	3.47	3.49	3.49	6.60	6.40	6.70	6.70	25.99	22.19	23.35	23.35	0.00	0.00	1.16	5.22
Eastern Europe	16.69	16.59	16.71	16.79	2.66	2.81	2.91	2.93	44.47	46.56	48.65	49.14	0.50	1.02	2.59	5.55
Poland	6.04	6.01	6.20	6.20	2.52	2.35	2.48	2.48	15.24	14.13	15.35	15.35	0.00	0.00	1.23	8.67
Romania	4.14	4.15	4.16	4.14	2.46	2.59	2.68	2.74	10.16	10.75	11.16	11.35	0.20	1.75	0.60	5.56
Czech Rep.	0.82	0.86	0.88	0.88	3.86	3.72	3.82	3.82	3.16	3.21	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.21
Mexico	9.94	9.65	9.75	9.75	2.28	2.32	2.35	2.35	22.71	22.40	22.90	22.90	0.00	0.00	0.50	2.23
Other W. Europe	0.40	0.41	0.40	0.40	4.26	3.75	4.35	4.35	1.71	1.53	1.75	1.75	0.00	0.00	0.22	14.36
Other Foreign	156.63	160.99	157.79	157.80	1.81	1.79	1.82	1.82	283.14	287.40	287.11	286.72	-0.39	-0.13	-0.68	-0.23
China	25.81	26.30	26.14	26.44	4.52	4.29	4.42	4.37	116.74	112.88	115.64	115.64	0.00	0.00	2.76	2.45
India	33.19	34.50	33.80	33.80	0.94	0.97	0.99	0.99	31.15	33.60	33.60	33.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Brazil	14.25	14.56	14.57	14.57	2.37	2.46	2.32	2.32	33.76	35.78	33.76	33.76	0.00	0.00	-2.02	-5.65
Turkey	4.60	4.48	4.52	4.52	2.27	2.05	2.16	2.16	10.44	9.18	9.76	9.76	0.00	0.00	0.59	6.38
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.77
Philippines	3.10	2.97	3.20	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.59	5.03	4.55	5.00	4.60	-0.40	-8.00	0.05	1.10
Others	72.74	75.18	72.57	72.58	1.11	1.15	1.16	1.16	80.63	86.22	83.85	83.87	0.02	0.02	-2.35	-2.73

TABLE 5
Corn Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	129.54	131.81	132.00	131.18	3.64	4.20	4.00	3.89	470.97	553.61	527.86	510.35	-17.51	-3.32	-43.26	-7.81
United States	25.46	29.51	27.70	26.71	6.32	8.70	7.89	7.51	160.95	256.63	218.45	200.67	-17.78	-8.14	-55.96	-21.81
Total Foreign	104.08	102.30	104.30	104.47	2.98	2.90	2.97	2.96	310.02	296.98	309.41	309.68	0.27	0.09	12.70	4.28
Major Exporters	7.37	6.70	7.25	7.35	3.50	2.90	3.26	3.28	25.78	19.40	23.60	24.10	0.50	2.12	4.70	24.23
Argentina	2.40	2.50	2.60	2.70	4.17	4.32	4.23	4.26	10.00	10.80	11.00	11.50	0.50	4.55	0.70	6.48
South Africa	3.90	3.00	3.50	3.50	3.30	1.67	2.57	2.57	12.88	5.00	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	4.00	80.00
Thailand	1.07	1.20	1.15	1.15	2.71	3.00	3.13	3.13	2.90	3.60	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Major Importers	22.67	20.90	22.05	22.12	3.50	3.54	3.62	3.61	79.40	74.04	79.72	79.88	0.16	0.20	5.84	7.89
Eastern Europe	7.23	7.07	7.17	7.27	2.79	3.16	3.24	3.24	20.17	22.34	23.26	23.56	0.30	1.29	1.22	5.44
Romania	3.10	3.00	3.15	3.15	2.58	2.83	2.86	2.86	8.00	8.50	9.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	5.88
Yugoslavia	2.10	2.10	2.00	2.10	2.81	3.22	3.00	3.00	5.91	6.76	6.00	6.30	0.30	5.00	-0.46	-6.80
EU-15	3.79	3.68	3.67	3.67	8.05	7.72	7.82	7.82	30.49	28.42	28.74	28.74	0.00	0.00	0.32	1.14
France	1.85	1.64	1.70	1.70	8.03	7.71	7.94	7.94	14.84	12.63	13.50	13.50	0.00	0.00	0.87	6.88
Italy	0.93	0.92	0.92	0.92	8.66	8.30	8.48	8.48	8.03	7.60	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.20	2.63
Mexico	8.56	8.10	8.00	8.00	2.24	2.27	2.28	2.28	19.14	18.40	18.20	18.20	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-1.09
FSU-12	2.99	1.93	3.10	3.10	3.02	2.21	2.88	2.88	9.02	4.26	8.92	8.92	0.00	0.00	4.65	109.22
Russia	0.81	0.50	1.00	1.00	3.04	1.80	2.70	2.70	2.45	0.90	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	1.80	200.00
Ukraine	1.33	0.65	1.20	1.20	2.84	2.36	2.92	2.92	3.79	1.54	3.50	3.50	0.00	0.00	1.96	127.72
Other W. Europe	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	8.08	8.67	9.20	9.20	0.21	0.26	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-11.54
Others	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.05	4.46	4.49	4.72	4.75	0.37	0.37	0.38	0.24	-0.14	-36.65	-0.13	-34.24
Other Foreign	74.04	74.70	75.00	75.00	2.77	2.72	2.75	2.74	204.84	203.54	206.09	205.70	-0.39	-0.19	2.16	1.06
China	20.69	21.15	21.00	21.30	4.96	4.69	4.86	4.79	102.70	99.28	102.00	102.00	0.00	0.00	2.72	2.74
Brazil	13.69	14.00	14.00	14.00	2.41	2.50	2.36	2.36	32.93	35.00	33.00	33.00	0.00	0.00	-2.00	-5.71
India	5.99	6.10	6.10	6.10	1.58	1.64	1.64	1.64	9.48	10.00	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Canada	0.99	0.96	1.00	1.00	6.59	7.38	6.50	6.50	6.50	7.05	6.50	6.50	0.00	0.00	-0.55	-7.80
Indonesia	2.95	3.00	3.00	3.00	1.83	1.73	1.83	1.83	5.40	5.20	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.30	5.77
Philippines	3.10	2.97	3.20	2.90	1.62	1.53	1.56	1.59	5.03	4.55	5.00	4.60	-0.40	-8.00	0.05	1.10
Egypt	0.81	0.89	0.85	0.85	6.14	6.38	6.47	6.47	4.98	5.65	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.65
Zimbabwe	1.40	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.64	1.00	1.67	1.67	2.30	1.00	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	100.00
Others	24.42	24.64	24.65	24.65	1.45	1.45	1.48	1.48	35.52	35.81	36.59	36.60	0.01	0.03	0.79	2.21

TABLE 6

Barley Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.				
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	74.09	73.15	71.19	70.44	2.29	2.20	2.27	2.27	169.86	160.93	161.77	160.17	-1.60	-0.99	-0.77	-0.48
United States	2.73	2.70	2.65	2.65	3.17	3.03	3.13	3.13	8.67	8.16	8.27	8.27	0.00	0.00	0.11	1.37
Total Foreign	71.35	70.45	68.54	67.79	2.26	2.17	2.24	2.24	161.20	152.77	153.49	151.89	-1.60	-1.04	-0.88	-0.57
EU-15	11.22	10.99	10.97	10.97	4.19	3.98	4.00	4.00	47.04	43.69	43.85	43.85	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.35
Denmark	0.71	0.70	0.74	0.74	4.73	4.94	4.86	4.86	3.37	3.46	3.60	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.14	4.05
France	1.62	1.40	1.35	1.35	5.53	5.47	5.78	5.78	8.98	7.68	7.80	7.80	0.00	0.00	0.13	1.63
Germany	2.20	2.07	2.10	2.10	5.00	5.27	5.48	5.48	11.00	10.90	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.60	5.50
Italy	0.43	0.40	0.40	0.40	3.81	3.75	3.75	3.75	1.62	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	3.48	3.60	3.50	3.50	2.74	2.11	1.71	1.71	9.52	7.60	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-21.01
United Kingdom	1.16	1.11	1.15	1.15	5.19	5.29	5.48	5.48	6.04	5.85	6.30	6.30	0.00	0.00	0.45	7.69
FSU-12	28.96	29.81	27.40	26.60	1.82	1.72	1.80	1.78	52.59	51.41	49.24	47.24	-2.00	-4.06	-4.18	-8.12
Russia	15.45	16.40	15.50	15.50	1.72	1.65	1.65	1.65	26.63	27.10	25.50	25.50	0.00	0.00	-1.60	-5.90
Ukraine	4.22	5.09	4.70	3.90	3.21	2.85	2.98	3.08	13.55	14.51	14.00	12.00	-2.00	-14.29	-2.51	-17.29
Kazakhstan	7.00	6.10	5.10	5.10	1.02	0.84	1.00	1.00	7.15	5.10	5.10	5.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Baltic States	1.02	1.09	0.95	0.95	2.08	1.78	2.11	2.11	2.13	1.95	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	2.62
Eastern Europe	3.75	3.61	3.60	3.60	2.89	3.04	3.22	3.27	10.83	10.98	11.58	11.78	0.20	1.73	0.80	7.27
Poland	1.20	1.00	1.15	1.15	2.75	2.70	2.83	2.83	3.30	2.70	3.25	3.25	0.00	0.00	0.55	20.37
Czech Rep.	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	3.85	3.80	3.91	3.91	2.50	2.58	2.70	2.70	0.00	0.00	0.12	4.57
Romania	0.64	0.76	0.60	0.60	2.42	2.11	2.50	2.83	1.55	1.60	1.50	1.70	0.20	13.33	0.10	6.25
Canada	4.16	4.09	4.50	4.50	3.12	2.86	2.89	2.89	12.97	11.69	13.00	13.00	0.00	0.00	1.31	11.21
Other W. Europe	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	4.07	9.35	9.78	9.78	0.94	2.15	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.10	4.65
Norway	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.17	3.62	2.94	3.53	3.53	0.62	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.10	20.00
Turkey	3.55	3.60	3.65	3.65	2.06	1.89	2.05	2.05	7.30	6.80	7.50	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.70	10.29
Australia	3.42	2.50	3.30	3.30	2.03	1.12	1.67	1.67	6.96	2.79	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	2.71	97.06
China	1.23	1.20	1.20	1.20	3.43	3.17	3.33	3.33	4.20	3.80	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	5.26
Morocco	2.15	2.58	1.30	1.30	0.47	1.44	0.46	0.46	1.02	3.72	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-3.12	-83.87
India	0.92	0.90	0.90	0.90	1.65	1.78	1.78	1.78	1.51	1.60	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	10.75	9.84	10.54	10.59	1.28	1.24	1.17	1.19	13.72	12.18	12.38	12.58	0.20	1.62	0.40	3.26

TABLE 7

Oats Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.75	20.00	19.20	19.20	1.80	1.68	1.69	1.69	35.49	33.55	32.48	32.43	-0.05	-0.15	-1.12	-3.33
United States	1.54	1.63	1.48	1.48	1.95	2.05	1.96	1.96	3.00	3.34	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	-0.43	-12.98
Total Foreign	18.21	18.37	17.72	17.72	1.78	1.64	1.67	1.67	32.49	30.21	29.58	29.53	-0.05	-0.17	-0.69	-2.27
FSU-12	9.80	9.99	9.32	9.32	1.50	1.39	1.35	1.35	14.73	13.90	12.62	12.62	0.00	0.00	-1.27	-9.17
Russia	8.39	8.35	8.00	8.00	1.38	1.29	1.25	1.25	11.54	10.75	10.00	10.00	0.00	0.00	-0.75	-6.98
Ukraine	0.51	0.60	0.50	0.50	2.90	2.30	2.40	2.40	1.48	1.39	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.18	-13.36
Belarus	0.33	0.36	0.33	0.33	2.65	2.29	2.24	2.24	0.87	0.83	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-11.16
Baltic States	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.77	1.30	1.77	1.77	0.23	0.19	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.08	40.21
Maj. Foreign Exporters	2.69	2.72	2.73	2.73	2.10	1.82	1.91	1.89	5.64	4.95	5.20	5.15	-0.05	-0.96	0.20	4.10
Canada	1.34	1.51	1.25	1.25	2.65	2.45	2.40	2.40	3.55	3.70	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-18.92
Australia	1.00	0.94	1.10	1.20	1.66	0.96	1.55	1.50	1.65	0.90	1.70	1.80	0.10	5.88	0.90	100.67
Argentina	0.35	0.28	0.38	0.28	1.25	1.27	1.33	1.27	0.44	0.35	0.50	0.35	-0.15	-30.00	0.00	0.00
Other Foreign	5.71	5.64	5.65	5.65	2.16	2.04	2.11	2.11	12.34	11.48	11.94	11.94	0.00	0.00	0.46	4.01
China	0.54	0.50	0.54	0.54	1.19	1.20	1.19	1.19	0.64	0.60	0.64	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.04	6.67
EU-15	1.99	2.07	1.95	1.95	2.46	2.37	2.37	2.37	4.88	4.90	4.64	4.64	0.00	0.00	-0.26	-5.31
France	0.17	0.16	0.15	0.15	4.22	4.25	4.33	4.33	0.71	0.68	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.41
Germany	0.36	0.40	0.33	0.33	4.82	4.16	4.62	4.62	1.73	1.66	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-9.80
Italy	0.14	0.15	0.14	0.14	2.58	2.55	2.57	2.57	0.37	0.37	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-2.70
Norway	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	3.75	2.50	3.75	3.75	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.15	50.00
United Kingdom	0.09	0.11	0.11	0.11	5.22	5.45	5.45	5.45	0.48	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Eastern Europe	1.30	1.28	1.27	1.27	2.08	1.94	2.05	2.05	2.71	2.48	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.11	4.59
Czech Rep.	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	3.60	3.28	3.43	3.43	0.25	0.22	0.24	0.24	0.00	0.00	0.02	7.62
Poland	0.64	0.62	0.60	0.60	2.34	1.94	2.17	2.17	1.50	1.20	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	8.33
Yugoslavia	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12	1.77	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Norway	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	3.75	2.50	3.75	3.75	0.45	0.30	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.15	50.00
Turkey	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	1.93	2.00	1.83	1.83	0.28	0.30	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-8.33
Others	1.50	1.40	1.50	1.50	1.95	1.86	1.93	1.93	2.93	2.60	2.89	2.89	0.00	0.00	0.29	11.20

TABLE 8

Rye Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	12.89	10.77	9.96	9.94	2.02	2.03	2.22	2.22	26.09	21.89	22.09	22.08	0.00	0.00	0.19	0.85
United States	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.71	1.73	1.72	1.72	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-1.41
Total Foreign	12.74	10.61	9.80	9.78	2.03	2.04	2.23	2.23	25.83	21.61	21.81	21.80	-0.00	-0.02	0.19	0.88
FSU-12	8.12	5.90	4.81	4.81	1.73	1.59	1.79	1.79	14.08	9.38	8.61	8.61	0.00	0.00	-0.76	-8.14
Russia	5.99	3.90	3.00	3.00	1.53	1.54	1.60	1.60	9.15	6.00	4.80	4.80	0.00	0.00	-1.20	-20.00
Ukraine	0.50	0.48	0.50	0.50	2.37	1.98	2.00	2.00	1.18	0.94	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	6.27
Belarus	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	2.84	1.90	2.50	2.50	2.90	1.92	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.58	30.07
Baltic States	0.48	0.28	0.40	0.40	1.87	1.70	2.10	2.10	0.90	0.48	0.84	0.84	0.00	0.00	0.36	73.91
Major Exporter																
Canada	0.16	0.19	0.18	0.18	1.98	2.12	1.94	1.94	0.32	0.39	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-11.17
Other Foreign																
Eastern Europe	3.97	4.24	4.41	4.39	2.65	2.68	2.72	2.73	10.53	11.36	12.00	12.00	-0.00	-0.04	0.64	5.64
Hungary	2.45	2.68	2.73	2.71	2.28	2.25	2.26	2.28	5.59	6.01	6.16	6.16	-0.01	-0.08	0.15	2.45
Poland	0.07	0.09	0.08	0.08	1.57	2.22	2.13	2.13	0.11	0.20	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-15.00
Czech Rep.	2.20	2.40	2.45	2.45	2.27	2.21	2.24	2.24	5.00	5.30	5.50	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.20	3.77
EU-15	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.08	3.77	3.51	3.50	3.50	0.26	0.28	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.36
Denmark	1.21	1.25	1.36	1.36	3.78	3.96	4.01	4.01	4.57	4.95	5.44	5.44	0.00	0.00	0.49	9.89
France	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	4.25	4.22	4.44	4.44	0.32	0.38	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.02	5.26
Germany	0.05	0.05	0.04	0.04	3.94	3.60	4.50	4.50	0.19	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Spain	0.66	0.72	0.83	0.83	4.52	4.79	4.73	4.73	2.98	3.45	3.90	3.90	0.00	0.00	0.45	13.04
Austria	0.17	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.75	1.36	1.25	1.25	0.30	0.22	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-9.09
Sweden	0.07	0.08	0.09	0.09	4.14	4.14	4.00	4.00	0.29	0.32	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.58
Turkey	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	4.60	4.50	4.50	4.50	0.23	0.18	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.17	0.17	0.18	0.18	1.39	1.47	1.42	1.42	0.23	0.25	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00
	0.14	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.92	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.13	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.00

TABLE 9
Sorghum Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		Prel.		1995/96 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	1993/94	1994/95	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	37.57	38.85	37.94	37.93	1.41	1.47	1.45	1.45	52.82	57.21	55.17	55.12	-0.04	-0.08	-2.08	-3.64
United States	3.61	3.63	3.33	3.33	3.76	4.58	4.23	4.23	13.57	16.64	14.10	14.10	0.00	0.00	-2.54	-15.27
Total Foreign	33.96	35.23	34.60	34.59	1.16	1.15	1.19	1.19	39.26	40.57	41.07	41.03	-0.04	-0.11	0.46	1.12
India	12.88	12.80	12.50	12.50	0.89	0.90	0.92	0.92	11.52	11.50	11.50	11.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
China	1.34	1.50	1.40	1.40	3.73	3.47	3.57	3.57	5.00	5.20	5.00	5.00	0.00	0.00	-0.20	-3.85
Mexico	1.03	1.20	1.45	1.45	2.92	2.83	2.90	2.90	3.02	3.40	4.20	4.20	0.00	0.00	0.80	23.53
Nigeria	4.60	4.60	4.60	4.60	0.80	0.83	0.83	0.83	3.70	3.80	3.80	3.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sudan	3.70	5.00	4.00	4.00	0.65	0.80	0.75	0.75	2.40	4.00	3.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	-1.00	-25.00
Argentina	0.65	0.62	0.60	0.60	3.51	3.39	3.33	3.33	2.27	2.10	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-4.76
Australia	0.49	0.50	0.65	0.65	1.89	1.89	2.00	2.00	0.93	0.95	1.30	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.35	36.84
Ethiopia	0.93	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.24	1.29	1.29	1.29	1.15	1.20	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.22	0.21	0.20	0.20	2.96	3.00	3.08	3.08	0.65	0.63	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-4.76
Venezuela	0.15	0.15	0.18	0.18	2.38	1.33	1.71	1.71	0.37	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.10	50.00
Egypt	0.15	0.16	0.15	0.15	5.10	4.63	5.00	5.00	0.75	0.76	0.75	0.75	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-1.32
Yemen	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tanzania	0.68	0.60	0.65	0.65	0.93	0.75	0.92	0.92	0.63	0.45	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.15	33.33
Niger	1.30	1.30	1.50	1.50	0.23	0.35	0.27	0.27	0.30	0.45	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-11.11
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.13	0.16	0.16	2.68	1.92	2.19	2.19	0.43	0.25	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.10	40.00
Thailand	0.15	0.16	0.16	0.16	1.20	1.25	1.25	1.25	0.18	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	20.93	22.27	21.94	21.93	1.32	1.30	1.34	1.34	27.56	28.87	29.37	29.33	-0.04	-0.15	0.46	1.58

TABLE 10
Rice Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield (Rough)				Production (Milled)				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun.	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun.	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun.	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	145.65	144.45	145.08	145.44	3.58	3.62	3.65	3.65	353.10	353.16	357.23	358.95	1.72	0.48	5.79	1.64
United States	1.27	1.15	1.34	1.34	6.43	6.53	6.68	6.68	5.70	5.24	6.55	6.55	0.00	0.00	1.31	24.98
Total Foreign	144.39	143.31	143.73	144.10	3.56	3.60	3.62	3.63	347.40	347.92	350.68	352.40	1.72	0.49	4.48	1.29
Major Exporters																
Vietnam	22.52	22.82	23.46	23.46	2.65	2.78	2.81	2.81	38.36	40.72	42.32	42.32	0.00	0.00	1.60	3.94
Thailand	6.51	6.52	6.65	6.65	3.33	3.56	3.57	3.57	14.32	15.30	15.65	15.65	0.00	0.00	0.35	2.29
Burma	9.18	8.68	9.20	9.20	2.17	2.21	2.28	2.28	13.15	12.67	13.86	13.86	0.00	0.00	1.19	9.37
Pakistan	4.86	5.44	5.50	5.50	2.76	2.77	2.92	2.92	7.77	8.75	9.30	9.30	0.00	0.00	0.55	6.29
	1.97	2.19	2.11	2.11	2.37	2.74	2.50	2.50	3.12	4.00	3.51	3.51	0.00	0.00	-0.48	-12.09
Major Importers																
Indonesia	14.53	14.43	14.16	14.16	4.18	4.17	4.17	4.17	40.57	40.13	39.47	39.47	0.00	0.00	-0.66	-1.64
Rep. of Korea	11.10	11.00	10.70	10.70	4.34	4.38	4.34	4.34	31.35	31.32	30.16	30.16	0.00	0.00	-1.16	-3.70
EU-15	1.16	1.14	1.12	1.12	6.27	5.73	6.17	6.17	5.33	4.75	5.06	5.06	0.00	0.00	0.31	6.53
Iran	0.36	0.35	0.36	0.36	5.98	5.70	5.76	5.76	1.40	1.28	1.34	1.34	0.00	0.00	0.07	5.09
Nigeria	0.60	0.60	0.62	0.62	3.75	4.26	4.36	4.36	1.50	1.70	1.80	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.10	5.88
	0.65	0.68	0.69	0.69	1.28	1.42	1.45	1.45	0.50	0.58	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.45
Other Foreign	107.34	106.05	106.11	106.48	3.86	3.92	3.94	3.95	268.47	267.07	268.89	270.61	1.72	0.64	3.54	1.33
China	32.09	30.36	30.00	30.17	5.80	5.85	5.79	5.83	130.35	124.39	121.50	123.15	1.65	1.36	-1.24	-1.00
India	41.78	42.03	42.50	42.50	2.60	2.82	2.82	2.82	72.87	78.97	80.00	80.00	0.00	0.00	1.03	1.30
Bangladesh	10.16	9.98	9.86	9.86	2.71	2.71	2.51	2.51	18.34	18.04	16.50	16.50	0.00	0.00	-1.54	-8.54
Japan	2.11	2.14	2.20	2.20	6.28	4.58	6.81	6.81	9.62	7.13	10.90	10.90	0.00	0.00	3.77	52.90
Brazil	4.38	4.38	4.30	4.30	2.26	2.40	2.53	2.53	6.73	7.15	7.40	7.40	0.00	0.00	0.25	3.50
Philippines	3.24	3.45	3.47	3.67	2.94	2.88	2.93	2.85	6.19	6.45	6.60	6.80	0.20	3.03	0.35	5.43
Taiwan	0.40	0.40	0.37	0.37	5.19	5.49	5.49	5.49	1.50	1.64	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-8.31
FSU-12	0.62	0.62	0.55	0.55	3.06	3.16	2.82	2.82	1.23	1.27	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	-0.27	-21.11
Russia	0.27	0.26	0.20	0.20	2.85	2.96	2.69	2.69	0.49	0.50	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-30.00
Australia	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	7.64	8.20	8.96	8.98	0.68	0.77	0.81	0.82	0.01	0.98	0.05	6.20
Others	12.45	12.57	12.74	12.73	2.69	2.71	2.81	2.80	20.96	21.27	22.68	22.54	-0.14	-0.61	1.27	5.99

TABLE 11

Total Oilseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World Total 1/ Total Foreign 1/ Copra Palm Kernel	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	227.51	227.78	258.42	259.58	1.16	0.45	31.79	13.96
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	159.06	168.29	177.56	178.71	1.16	0.65	10.43	6.20
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.92	4.76	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.19	4.05
	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.00	4.25	4.59	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.35	8.22
Major Oilseeds 2/ United States 2/	145.56	148.14	156.65	156.51	1.50	1.48	1.59	1.60	218.59	218.78	248.87	250.03	1.16	0.46	31.25	14.28
	29.62	30.15	32.31	32.31	2.31	1.97	2.50	2.50	68.44	59.50	80.86	80.86	0.00	0.00	21.36	35.91
Foreign Oilseeds 2/ China Brazil India Argentina FSU-12 Russia Ukraine Uzbekistan Turkmenistan Canada European Union France Italy Germany Spain United Kingdom Indonesia Pakistan Eastern Europe Poland Romania Hungary Turkey Philippines Paraguay Mexico Others	115.94	118.00	124.34	124.20	1.30	1.35	1.35	1.36	150.15	159.28	168.01	169.17	1.16	0.69	9.89	6.21
	23.83	23.86	25.86	25.89	1.39	1.62	1.60	1.64	33.04	38.60	41.39	42.37	0.99	2.39	3.77	9.77
	11.93	12.62	12.95	12.95	1.96	2.02	2.05	2.05	23.38	25.53	26.56	26.56	0.00	0.00	1.03	4.05
	27.92	28.53	28.65	28.65	0.81	0.80	0.79	0.80	22.68	22.72	22.65	22.90	0.26	1.13	0.18	0.79
	7.64	8.08	8.86	8.84	1.95	2.07	2.06	2.07	14.91	16.71	18.26	18.30	0.03	0.19	1.59	9.49
	8.99	8.88	8.90	8.90	1.15	1.13	1.00	1.00	10.34	10.04	8.91	8.91	0.00	0.00	-1.14	-11.34
	3.71	3.66	3.80	3.80	1.01	0.92	0.81	0.81	3.74	3.35	3.06	3.06	0.00	0.00	-0.29	-8.66
	1.78	1.78	1.79	1.79	1.36	1.33	0.99	0.99	2.42	2.38	1.77	1.77	0.00	0.00	-0.61	-25.68
	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.56	1.56	2.38	2.49	2.35	2.35	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-5.55
	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.26	1.26	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.37
	3.54	4.90	6.66	6.66	1.52	1.51	1.44	1.44	5.38	7.41	9.62	9.60	-0.02	-0.24	2.19	29.50
	5.71	5.59	5.95	5.95	2.06	1.90	2.03	2.03	11.76	10.63	12.05	12.05	0.00	0.00	1.42	13.38
	1.71	1.44	1.83	1.83	2.33	2.31	2.29	2.29	3.99	3.32	4.19	4.19	0.00	0.00	0.87	26.20
	0.48	0.29	0.42	0.42	2.78	2.81	2.59	2.59	1.34	0.82	1.10	1.10	0.00	0.00	0.27	33.37
	1.07	1.09	1.26	1.26	2.62	2.81	2.66	2.66	2.79	3.06	3.35	3.35	0.00	0.00	0.29	9.47
	1.47	1.74	1.34	1.34	1.02	0.72	0.87	0.87	1.49	1.26	1.17	1.17	0.00	0.00	-0.09	-6.83
	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
	2.11	2.10	2.12	2.12	1.24	1.20	1.17	1.17	2.62	2.52	2.49	2.49	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-1.39
	3.31	3.27	3.29	3.29	1.05	0.97	0.95	0.97	3.49	3.17	3.13	3.17	0.04	1.37	0.01	0.22
	2.63	2.45	2.31	2.31	1.50	1.50	1.60	1.60	3.96	3.67	3.70	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.65
	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
	0.73	0.67	0.64	0.64	1.02	1.19	1.34	1.34	0.75	0.79	0.86	0.86	0.00	0.00	0.07	8.71
	0.48	0.43	0.45	0.45	1.74	1.74	1.54	1.54	0.84	0.75	0.69	0.69	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-7.86
	1.41	1.22	1.36	1.36	1.43	1.49	1.50	1.50	2.02	1.81	2.04	2.04	0.00	0.00	0.24	13.00
	0.07	0.07	0.08	0.08	1.09	1.13	0.98	0.98	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.27
	1.29	1.46	1.42	1.42	1.57	1.40	1.72	1.72	2.02	2.04	2.44	2.44	0.00	0.00	0.40	19.59
	0.45	0.34	0.48	0.48	1.73	1.86	1.71	1.71	0.77	0.64	0.83	0.83	0.00	0.00	0.19	29.11
	15.12	14.61	15.47	15.31	0.91	0.94	0.90	0.90	13.70	13.71	13.88	13.74	-0.14	-1.03	0.03	0.21

1/ Major oilseeds plus copra and palm kernel. 2/ Individual countries and regions include soybean, cottonseed, peanut (inshell), sunflowerseed, and rapeseed.

TABLE 12
Soybean Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	56.67	60.35	62.76	62.46	2.07	1.95	2.21	2.21	117.23	117.47	138.46	138.14	-0.32	-0.23	20.67	17.60
United States	23.57	23.21	24.74	24.74	2.53	2.19	2.81	2.81	59.61	50.92	69.63	69.63	0.00	0.00	18.71	36.74
Total Foreign	33.11	37.15	38.02	37.72	1.74	1.79	1.81	1.82	57.62	66.55	68.83	68.51	-0.32	-0.46	1.97	2.95
Major Exporters	16.51	17.89	18.10	18.10	3.35	2.17	2.23	2.23	35.60	38.80	40.40	40.40	0.00	0.00	1.60	4.12
Brazil	10.63	11.44	11.50	11.50	2.12	2.16	2.22	2.22	22.50	24.70	25.50	25.50	0.00	0.00	0.80	3.24
Argentina	4.90	5.40	5.50	5.50	2.32	2.28	2.31	2.31	11.35	12.30	12.70	12.70	0.00	0.00	0.40	3.25
Paraguay	0.98	1.05	1.10	1.10	1.79	1.71	2.00	2.00	1.75	1.80	2.20	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.40	22.22
Other Foreign	16.60	19.26	19.92	19.62	1.33	1.44	1.43	1.43	22.02	27.75	28.43	28.11	-0.32	-1.12	0.37	1.32
China	7.22	9.45	10.27	10.00	1.43	1.62	1.59	1.60	10.30	15.31	16.30	16.00	-0.30	-1.84	0.69	4.51
Canada	0.56	0.72	0.82	0.82	2.48	2.57	2.75	2.75	1.39	1.85	2.25	2.25	0.00	0.00	0.40	21.68
Eastern Europe	0.30	0.20	0.16	0.16	1.06	1.29	1.56	1.56	0.32	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-3.45
European Union	0.42	0.23	0.31	0.31	2.84	3.02	2.93	2.93	1.18	0.69	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.20	29.52
India	3.63	4.25	3.95	3.95	0.86	0.94	0.84	0.84	3.11	4.00	3.30	3.30	0.00	0.00	-0.70	-17.50
Indonesia	1.47	1.48	1.49	1.49	1.16	1.11	1.07	1.07	1.70	1.65	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-3.03
FSU-12	0.79	0.75	0.71	0.71	0.81	0.86	0.70	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.50	0.50	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-23.49
Russia	0.65	0.63	0.58	0.58	0.78	0.80	0.62	0.62	0.51	0.50	0.36	0.36	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-27.57
Ukraine	0.10	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.78	1.25	1.13	1.13	0.08	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-10.00
Mexico	0.31	0.22	0.23	0.23	1.88	2.15	2.17	2.17	0.57	0.47	0.49	0.49	0.00	0.00	0.02	3.81
Thailand	0.34	0.34	0.35	0.35	1.40	1.40	1.36	1.36	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Korea, DPR	0.34	0.34	0.34	0.34	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.18	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Japan	0.11	0.09	0.08	0.06	1.71	1.16	1.38	1.62	0.19	0.10	0.11	0.10	-0.01	-10.00	-0.00	-1.98
Bolivia	0.24	0.27	0.30	0.30	1.96	1.93	1.83	1.83	0.47	0.52	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.77
Rep. of Korea	0.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	1.68	1.45	1.55	1.55	0.18	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.05	0.06	0.05	0.05	2.11	2.05	2.10	2.10	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-14.63
Others	0.73	0.73	0.76	0.75	1.38	1.46	1.36	1.38	1.01	1.07	1.04	1.03	-0.01	-0.77	-0.05	-4.28

TABLE 13
Cottonseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94		1992/93		1993/94	
	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	Prel.	1994/95 Proj.	From last month	From last year	From last month	From last year
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	32.34	30.61	32.29	32.25	0.98	0.97	0.99	1.01	31.65	29.70	31.84	32.61	0.77	2.43	2.92	9.83
United States	4.50	5.17	5.39	5.39	1.26	1.11	1.28	1.28	5.65	5.75	6.90	6.90	0.00	0.00	1.14	19.88
Total Foreign	27.83	25.44	26.90	26.86	0.93	0.94	0.93	0.96	26.00	23.94	24.94	25.72	0.77	3.10	1.77	7.41
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.53	1.12	1.33	1.30	1.39	7.66	6.65	7.23	7.70	0.47	6.57	1.05	15.79
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	1.28	1.36	1.36	1.36	3.70	3.83	3.66	3.66	0.00	0.00	-0.17	-4.41
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	1.42	1.52	1.56	1.56	2.37	2.48	2.34	2.34	0.00	0.00	-0.14	-5.56
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	1.25	1.29	1.26	1.26	0.71	0.74	0.72	0.72	0.00	0.00	-0.02	-3.37
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	1.09	0.98	0.96	0.97	3.08	2.74	2.70	2.74	0.04	1.59	0.01	0.26
India	7.54	7.44	7.60	7.60	0.62	0.55	0.54	0.57	4.67	4.10	4.10	4.35	0.26	6.25	0.26	6.22
Brazil	1.22	1.09	1.35	1.35	0.60	0.62	0.67	0.67	0.73	0.67	0.90	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.23	34.52
Turkey	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	1.40	1.64	1.67	1.67	0.89	0.93	0.97	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.04	4.30
African Franc Zone	1.26	1.19	1.42	1.42	0.77	0.74	0.73	0.72	0.97	0.88	1.04	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.15	17.35
Australia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.21	2.02	1.77	2.02	2.09	0.53	0.47	0.42	0.44	0.02	4.30	-0.03	-6.22
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	1.50	1.83	1.40	1.40	0.54	0.68	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	-0.25	-36.18
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	0.77	0.72	0.83	0.82	0.25	0.35	0.58	0.58	-0.00	-0.86	0.23	64.29
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	0.87	0.54	0.71	0.71	0.23	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Greece	0.28	0.35	0.38	0.38	1.57	1.55	1.45	1.45	0.43	0.54	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.29
Syria	0.21	0.20	0.19	0.19	2.25	2.21	1.97	1.97	0.48	0.43	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-12.79
Mexico	0.04	0.03	0.16	0.16	1.79	1.61	1.35	1.35	0.08	0.05	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.16	326.00
Colombia	0.12	0.09	0.10	0.08	0.97	1.16	0.86	1.15	0.12	0.10	0.09	0.09	0.01	9.30	-0.01	-5.05
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	0.99	0.90	1.18	1.18	0.15	0.12	0.20	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.08	64.75
Others	2.61	2.26	2.38	2.37	0.58	0.54	0.54	0.54	1.50	1.21	1.29	1.28	-0.01	-0.77	0.07	5.69

TABLE 14
Peanut Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	From last month	From last year		
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
World	19.36	19.51	20.08	20.26	1.19	1.22	1.28	1.31	23.08	23.87	25.71	26.45	0.74	2.90	2.58	10.81
United States	0.68	0.68	0.66	0.66	2.87	2.25	2.94	2.94	1.94	1.54	1.93	1.93	0.00	0.00	0.39	25.21
Total Foreign	18.68	18.82	19.42	19.61	1.13	1.19	1.22	1.25	21.14	22.33	23.78	24.53	0.74	3.13	2.19	9.82
India	8.35	8.37	8.50	8.50	1.06	0.91	0.99	0.99	8.85	7.63	8.40	8.40	0.00	0.00	0.77	10.15
China	2.99	3.38	3.60	3.78	1.99	2.49	2.47	2.56	5.95	8.42	8.90	9.68	0.78	8.79	1.26	14.99
Indonesia	0.62	0.60	0.61	0.61	1.46	1.44	1.44	1.44	0.91	0.87	0.88	0.88	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.73
Senegal	0.93	0.78	0.95	0.95	0.63	0.80	0.77	0.77	0.58	0.62	0.74	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.12	18.55
Burma	0.49	0.51	0.54	0.54	0.88	0.88	0.85	0.85	0.43	0.45	0.46	0.46	0.00	0.00	0.01	1.56
Argentina	0.11	0.13	0.16	0.16	1.91	1.61	1.81	1.75	0.21	0.21	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.07	33.97
Sudan	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.71	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Zaire	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.53	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.72	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nigeria	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.98	1.36	1.36	1.36	0.30	0.27	0.27	0.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rep. of South Africa	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.11	1.05	1.32	1.00	0.70	0.17	0.15	0.11	0.08	-0.03	-29.91	-0.07	-48.98
Brazil	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	1.69	1.67	1.67	1.67	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Thailand	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.32	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.16	0.17	0.17	0.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Burkina Faso	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.69	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.23
Central African Rep.	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.12	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cameroon	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.44	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.98	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gambia	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	1.26	1.16	1.11	1.11	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.55
Mexico	0.09	0.09	0.10	0.10	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.26	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.35
Others	1.92	1.93	1.95	1.95	0.82	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.57	1.58	1.60	1.59	-0.01	-0.31	0.02	0.95

June 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 15

Sunflowerseed Area, Yield, and Production

World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area						Yield						Production						Change in Production			
	Prel.			1994/95 Proj.			Prel.			1994/95 Proj.			Prel.			1994/95 Proj.			From last month		From last year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent		
	Million hectares						Metric tons per hectare						Million metric tons									
World	17.59	17.84	19.13	19.01					1.21	1.18	1.22	1.22	1.22	21.31	20.98	23.28	23.18	-0.09	-0.40	2.21	10.53	
United States	0.83	1.01	1.39	1.39					1.41	1.16	1.58	1.58	1.58	1.16	1.17	2.19	2.19	0.00	0.00	1.03	88.00	
Total Foreign	16.76	16.83	17.74	17.62					1.20	1.18	1.19	1.19	1.19	20.15	19.81	21.08	20.99	-0.09	-0.45	1.18	5.97	
FSU-12	4.98	5.02	5.19	5.19					1.14	1.05	0.87	0.87	0.87	5.69	5.30	4.49	4.49	0.00	0.00	-0.81	-15.24	
Russia	2.89	2.92	3.10	3.10					1.06	0.94	0.84	0.84	0.84	3.07	2.76	2.60	2.60	0.00	0.00	-0.16	-5.69	
Ukraine	1.63	1.64	1.65	1.65					1.40	1.34	0.97	0.97	0.97	2.28	2.20	1.60	1.60	0.00	0.00	-0.60	-27.27	
Argentina	2.30	2.07	2.50	2.48					1.35	1.86	1.88	1.88	1.91	3.10	3.85	4.70	4.74	0.04	0.85	0.89	23.12	
European Union	2.63	2.84	2.78	2.78					1.51	1.20	1.50	1.50	1.50	3.98	3.41	4.16	4.16	0.00	0.00	0.75	22.04	
France	0.99	0.82	1.03	1.03					2.14	2.00	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.11	1.64	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.46	28.05	
Spain	1.37	1.70	1.24	1.24					0.98	0.71	0.82	0.82	0.82	1.34	1.22	1.02	1.02	0.00	0.00	-0.19	-15.97	
Italy	0.12	0.12	0.21	0.21					2.16	2.22	2.14	2.14	2.14	0.26	0.26	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.19	73.08	
Eastern Europe	1.71	1.70	1.60	1.60					1.42	1.37	1.42	1.42	1.42	2.43	2.34	2.28	2.28	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-2.40	
Hungary	0.43	0.39	0.41	0.41					1.77	1.79	1.57	1.57	1.57	0.76	0.70	0.65	0.65	0.00	0.00	-0.05	-7.14	
Romania	0.56	0.59	0.58	0.58					1.10	1.18	1.33	1.33	1.33	0.62	0.70	0.77	0.77	0.00	0.00	0.07	10.63	
Yugoslavia	0.20	0.20	0.16	0.16					1.86	2.00	1.88	1.88	1.88	0.36	0.40	0.30	0.30	0.00	0.00	-0.10	-25.00	
Bulgaria	0.48	0.47	0.40	0.40					1.21	0.94	1.13	1.13	1.13	0.58	0.44	0.45	0.45	0.00	0.00	0.01	2.27	
Czechoslovakia	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05					2.30	2.00	2.20	2.20	2.20	0.12	0.10	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.01	10.00	
China	0.81	0.72	0.80	0.80					1.82	1.77	1.88	1.88	1.88	1.47	1.28	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.22	17.00	
Turkey	0.70	0.58	0.70	0.70					1.40	1.29	1.32	1.32	1.32	0.98	0.75	0.93	0.93	0.00	0.00	0.18	23.33	
India	2.09	2.30	2.40	2.40					0.57	0.65	0.63	0.63	0.63	1.19	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Rep. of South Africa	0.40	0.38	0.54	0.54					0.91	1.08	0.70	0.78	0.78	0.36	0.41	0.38	0.42	0.04	10.53	0.01	2.19	
Australia	0.06	0.11	0.14	0.13					0.84	1.18	1.13	0.88	0.88	0.05	0.13	0.16	0.11	-0.05	-28.85	-0.02	-12.60	
Burma	0.16	0.18	0.18	0.18					0.62	0.66	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.10	0.12	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-11.76	
Others	0.92	0.93	0.92	0.83					0.87	0.78	0.96	0.91	0.91	0.80	0.72	0.88	0.76	-0.13	-14.59	0.03	4.28	

TABLE 16
Rapeseed Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.				Prel.				Prel.				From last month			
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
	Million hectares				Metric tons per hectare				Million metric tons							
World	19.62	19.83	22.40	22.54	1.29	1.35	1.32	1.31	25.31	26.77	29.58	29.63	0.05	0.18	2.86	10.69
United States	0.05	0.08	0.14	0.14	1.36	1.53	1.50	1.50	0.07	0.12	0.21	0.21	0.00	0.00	0.09	77.12
Total Foreign	19.56	19.75	22.26	22.40	1.29	1.35	1.32	1.31	25.24	26.65	29.37	29.42	0.05	0.18	2.77	10.40
India	6.31	6.17	6.20	6.20	0.77	0.89	0.86	0.86	4.87	5.50	5.35	5.35	0.00	0.00	-0.15	-2.73
China	5.98	5.30	5.64	5.78	1.28	1.31	1.32	1.30	7.65	6.94	7.46	7.49	0.03	0.43	0.55	7.95
Canada	2.90	4.10	5.75	5.75	1.33	1.34	1.26	1.26	3.88	5.48	7.23	7.23	0.00	0.00	1.75	31.90
European Union	2.31	2.14	2.44	2.44	2.62	2.78	2.61	2.61	6.06	5.95	6.38	6.38	0.00	0.00	0.44	7.31
France	0.69	0.57	0.71	0.71	2.64	2.74	2.60	2.60	1.81	1.55	1.83	1.83	0.00	0.00	0.28	18.06
Germany	1.00	1.01	1.07	1.07	2.61	2.83	2.67	2.67	2.62	2.85	2.86	2.86	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.35
United Kingdom	0.42	0.38	0.41	0.41	2.73	2.83	2.68	2.68	1.15	1.06	1.11	1.11	0.00	0.00	0.05	4.25
Denmark	0.17	0.16	0.17	0.17	2.39	2.54	2.53	2.53	0.41	0.42	0.43	0.43	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.12
Eastern Europe	0.61	0.54	0.53	0.53	1.97	1.98	2.19	2.19	1.20	1.07	1.16	1.16	0.00	0.00	0.09	8.34
Poland	0.42	0.35	0.34	0.34	1.81	1.70	2.02	2.02	0.76	0.60	0.68	0.68	0.00	0.00	0.08	13.95
Czechoslovakia	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.15	2.52	2.80	2.80	2.80	0.38	0.42	0.42	0.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
FSU-12	0.33	0.29	0.30	0.30	0.96	0.92	0.87	0.87	0.32	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-4.06
Russia	0.18	0.11	0.12	0.12	0.93	0.85	0.83	0.83	0.16	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.17
Sweden	0.13	0.14	0.15	0.15	1.94	2.20	2.27	2.27	0.25	0.31	0.34	0.34	0.00	0.00	0.03	8.28
Pakistan	0.32	0.31	0.31	0.31	0.76	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.24	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bangladesh	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.35	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.66	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Finland	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	1.80	1.84	1.81	1.61	0.12	0.13	0.13	0.11	-0.02	-14.96	-0.02	-14.96
Others	0.26	0.34	0.52	0.52	1.63	1.62	1.17	1.25	0.42	0.55	0.61	0.65	0.04	6.40	0.10	18.46

TABLE 17
Copra, Palm Kernel, and Palm Oil Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Production				Change in Production			
	1992/93	Prel. 1993/94	1994/95 Proj.		From last month		From last year	
			May	Jun				
	Million metric tons				MMT	Percent	MMT	Percent
COPRA								
World	4.92	4.76	4.96	4.96	0.00	0.00	0.19	4.05
Philippines	2.22	1.92	2.10	2.10	0.00	0.00	0.18	9.20
Indonesia	1.19	1.27	1.28	1.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.79
India	0.49	0.55	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.05	9.09
Mexico	0.20	0.22	0.18	0.18	0.00	0.00	-0.04	-18.98
Sri Lanka	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Vietnam	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Malaysia	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.00	0.00	-0.01	-13.79
Others	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.92
PALM KERNEL								
World	4.00	4.25	4.59	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.35	8.22
Malaysia	2.14	2.18	2.40	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.22	10.04
Indonesia	0.86	1.03	1.13	1.13	0.00	0.00	0.11	10.24
Nigeria	0.28	0.27	0.28	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.01	3.70
Cote d'Ivoire	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Colombia	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.49
Thailand	0.06	0.06	0.07	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.01	18.33
Zaire	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ecuador	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.48	0.52	0.53	0.53	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.57
PALM OIL								
World	13.01	13.39	14.70	14.68	-0.02	-0.14	1.29	9.60
Malaysia	7.13	7.10	8.00	8.00	0.00	0.00	0.90	12.68
Indonesia	3.25	3.65	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	9.59
Nigeria	0.65	0.60	0.57	0.57	0.00	0.00	-0.03	-5.00
Cote d'Ivoire	0.29	0.30	0.31	0.31	0.00	0.00	0.01	4.73
Colombia	0.32	0.33	0.35	0.35	0.00	0.00	0.02	6.06
Thailand	0.24	0.27	0.32	0.30	-0.02	-6.25	0.04	13.21
Zaire	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.91
Ecuador	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Others	0.88	0.90	0.90	0.89	0.00	0.00	-0.00	-0.44

June 1995

Production Estimates & Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

TABLE 18
Cotton Area, Yield, and Production
World and Selected Countries and Regions

Country/Region	Area				Yield				Production				Change in Production			
	Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		Prel.		1994/95 Proj.		From Last Month		From Last Year	
	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	1992/93	1993/94	May	Jun	MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
	Million hectares				Kilograms per hectare				Million 480 lb. bales				MBales	Percent	MBales	Percent
World	32.63	30.63	32.32	32.28	552	547	563	571	82.78	76.89	83.54	84.71	1.17	1.40	7.82	10.17
United States	4.51	5.17	5.39	5.39	783	679	794	794	16.22	16.13	19.66	19.66	0.00	0.00	3.53	21.87
Total Foreign	28.12	25.46	26.92	26.68	515	520	517	527	66.56	60.75	63.87	65.05	1.17	1.83	4.29	7.07
Major Exporters	17.30	15.08	16.09	16.07	620	656	651	659	49.29	45.41	48.10	48.68	0.58	1.22	3.27	7.21
China	6.84	5.00	5.55	5.53	659	749	765	784	20.70	17.20	19.50	19.90	0.40	2.05	2.70	15.70
Pakistan	2.84	2.81	2.82	2.82	543	488	479	486	7.07	6.28	6.20	6.30	0.10	1.61	0.02	0.29
Sudan	0.15	0.14	0.17	0.17	395	392	512	512	0.28	0.24	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.16	64.61
Turkey	0.64	0.57	0.58	0.58	901	1060	1089	1089	2.64	2.77	2.90	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.13	4.84
FSU-12	2.89	2.82	2.70	2.70	704	744	742	742	9.34	9.62	9.20	9.20	0.00	0.00	-0.42	-4.32
Uzbekistan	1.67	1.63	1.50	1.50	784	835	848	848	6.00	6.24	5.85	5.85	0.00	0.00	-0.40	-6.33
Turkmenistan	0.57	0.57	0.57	0.57	684	702	683	683	1.79	1.85	1.79	1.79	0.00	0.00	-0.06	-3.35
Other	0.65	0.61	0.63	0.63	517	541	542	542	1.55	1.53	1.57	1.57	0.00	0.00	0.04	2.75
Egypt	0.36	0.37	0.31	0.31	988	1102	843	843	1.62	1.68	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.00	-0.68	-36.24
African Franc Zone	1.26	1.18	1.42	1.42	434	444	427	421	2.51	2.42	2.79	2.75	-0.04	-1.43	0.33	13.68
Southern Hemisphere	2.34	2.20	2.54	2.54	479	494	507	517	5.14	5.00	5.91	6.03	0.13	2.12	1.03	20.58
Argentina	0.33	0.48	0.70	0.70	446	486	482	482	0.67	1.08	1.55	1.55	0.00	0.00	0.47	43.65
Australia	0.26	0.26	0.21	0.21	1424	1246	1341	1458	1.71	1.51	1.28	1.40	0.13	9.60	-0.11	-7.35
Brazil	1.49	1.08	1.35	1.35	310	373	403	403	2.11	1.86	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.64	34.41
Paraguay	0.27	0.37	0.28	0.28	536	324	451	451	0.65	0.55	0.58	0.58	0.00	0.00	0.03	5.26
Major Importers	0.43	0.43	0.47	0.47	849	885	841	841	1.69	1.74	1.82	1.82	0.00	0.00	0.07	4.13
Other Foreign	10.39	9.95	10.36	10.34	326	298	293	306	15.57	13.60	13.96	14.55	0.59	4.20	0.95	6.98
India	7.54	7.44	7.60	7.60	316	281	275	292	10.93	9.60	9.60	10.20	0.60	6.25	0.60	6.21
Others	2.84	2.51	2.76	2.74	356	347	344	346	4.64	4.00	4.36	4.35	-0.01	-0.30	0.35	8.86

TABLE 19

The table below presents a 14-year record of the difference between the June projections and the final estimates. Using world wheat production as an example, changes between the June projection and the final estimate have averaged 16.5 million tons (3.2 percent) and ranged from -25.1 to 26.2 million tons. The June projection has been below the final 8 times and above the final 6 times.

RELIABILITY OF PRODUCTION PROJECTIONS

COMMODITY AND REGION	PROJECTION AND FINAL ESTIMATES, 1981/82 – 1994/95 1/						
	Difference		Lowest	Highest	Below	Above	
	Average	Average	Difference		Final	Final	
	Percent	--- Million metric tons ---				Number of years 2/	
WHEAT							
World	3.2	16.4	-25.1	26.2	8	6	
U.S.	4.3	2.6	-7.4	8.4	7	7	
Foreign	3.3	15.0	-26.2	24.8	8	6	
COARSE GRAINS 3/							
World	3.3	25.8	-31.4	76.0	7	7	
U.S.	13.9	27.1	-36.0	70.3	6	8	
Foreign	2.2	12.3	-28.9	28.6	5	9	
RICE (Milled)							
World	2.5	8.0	-21.8	11.4	10	4	
U.S.	6.9	0.4	-1.1	0.5	8	6	
Foreign	2.5	8.0	-21.9	11.2	10	4	
SOYBEANS							
World	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
U.S.	9.4	5.0	-12.5	12.0	8	6	
Foreign	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
		--- Million 480-lb. bales ---					
COTTON							
World	5.4	4.4	-13.9	11.4	7	6	
U.S.	9.6	1.4	-2.8	1.4	7	7	
Foreign	5.3	3.5	-12.4	10.5	7	7	
UNITED STATES		----- Million bushels -----					
CORN	17.6	1,161	-3327	2,379	7	7	
SORGHUM	16.0	116	-228	171	8	6	
BARLEY	11.2	45	-73	206	7	7	
OATS	19.1	58	-77	231	4	10	

1/ The final estimate for 1981/82–1993/94 is defined as the first November estimate following the marketing year.

2/ May not total 14 if projection was the same as the final.

3/ Includes corn, sorghum, barley, oats, rye, millet, and mixed grain.

WORLD AGRICULTURAL WEATHER HIGHLIGHTS

JUNE 12, 1995

6 - FSU-NEW LANDS

In Russia, generally dry weather in May over western areas favored spring grain planting, while wet weather in the east slowed planting. In Kazakhstan, near- to above-normal precipitation in May improved topsoil moisture for planting. Recent rain accompanied cool weather over Russia and Kazakhstan.

7 - SOUTH ASIA

In early May, a cyclone brought heavy showers and local flooding to coastal rice areas of southeastern India and Bangladesh. Since mid May, recurring heat waves in central and northwestern India and Pakistan increased irrigation requirements of cotton. In early June, despite the apparent good progress of the southwest monsoon into southern India, showers were irregular and mostly light.

8 - CHINA

Below-normal rainfall continued into May across the main wheat belt, increasing irrigation demands for winter wheat and reducing moisture for germinating summer crops. Near- to above-normal May rainfall increased irrigation supplies across the Yangtze Valley and caused some local flooding. Extreme southern China experienced below-normal May rainfall.

9 - SOUTHEAST ASIA

The southwest monsoon progressed through Indochina, bringing widespread showers for grain and sugarcane establishment. Farther south, showers lingered until month's end over sections of Java, slowing rice harvesting. In contrast, a dry pocket persisted over some oil palm areas of western Malaysia. In the Philippines, tropical storm activity in late May brought needed rains to grain and sugarcane regions, following a drying trend.

10 - AUSTRALIA

Near- to above-normal May rainfall covered most of the major wheat growing areas, greatly increasing soil moisture for germinating wheat. However, portions of east-central Queensland received below-normal May rainfall and still need significant rain for wheat planting.

3 - SOUTH AMERICA

In Argentina, mid-May showers slowed summer crop harvesting, but dry weather since then has favored fieldwork. Rain is needed for winter wheat germination across southern Buenos Aires. Near- to below-normal May rainfall aided summer crop harvesting across southern Brazil.

4 - EUROPE

Wet, cool weather in May hampered spring planting and increased the risk of disease in maturing winter grains. The above-average rainfall provided ample moisture for the summer growing season over most of Europe, but some flooding occurred in Italy's Po Valley. Recent showers in southern England brought some needed moisture, following well below-average May rainfall.

5- FSU-WESTERN

In Russia, periodic heat accompanied a drying trend, worsening conditions for winter grains in or nearing the heading stage and spring sown crops in the vegetative stage. In Ukraine, although weather conditions favored crop development in May, recent hot, dry weather covered eastern areas.

1 - CANADA

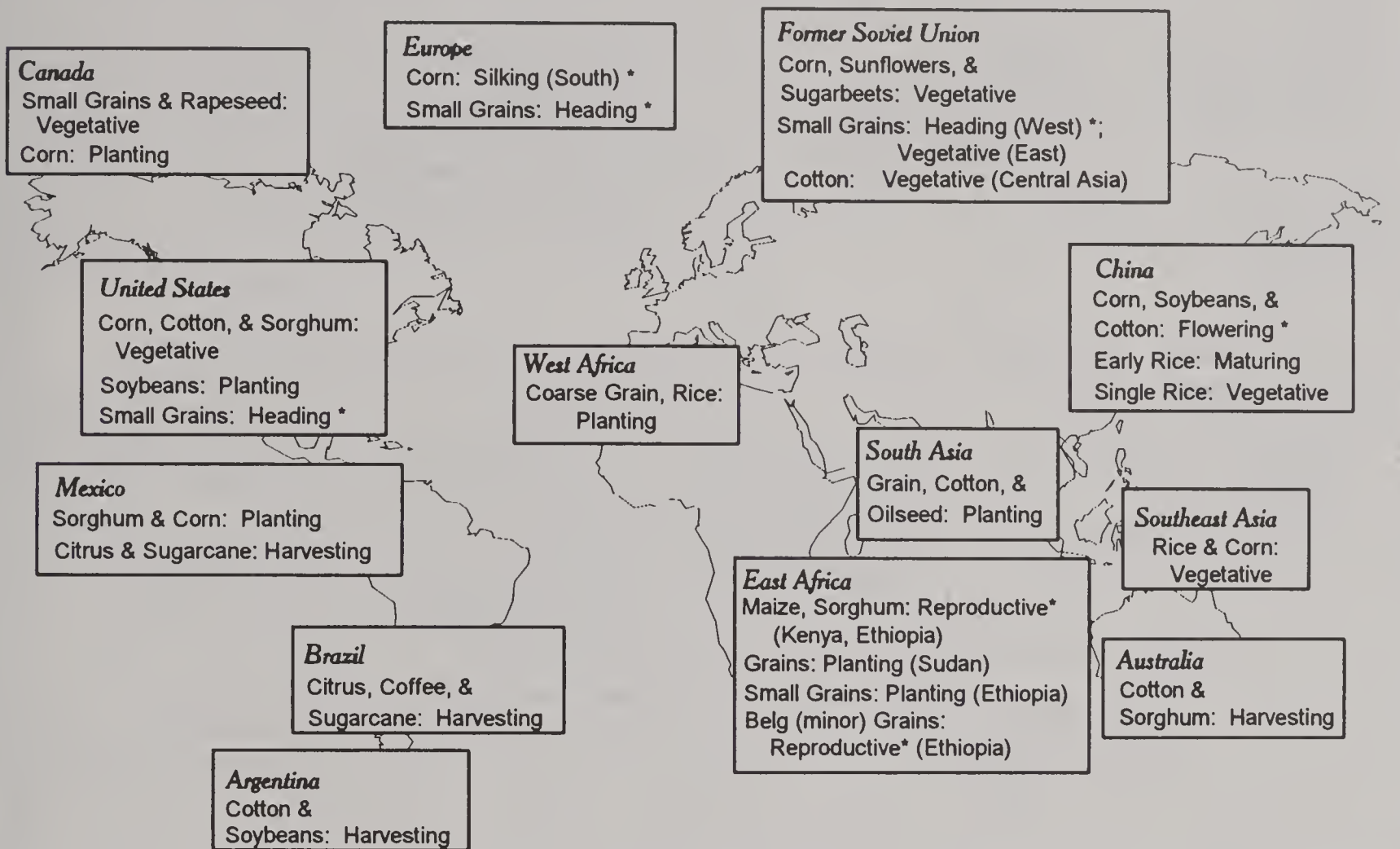
Cool, locally wet weather plagued the Prairies through mid May, hampering fieldwork and emergence. In late May and early June, dry, warm weather spurred rapid planting progress. However, on June 8, an outbreak of frost and local subfreezing temperatures burned back wheat and may have necessitated some canola replanting.

2 - UNITED STATES

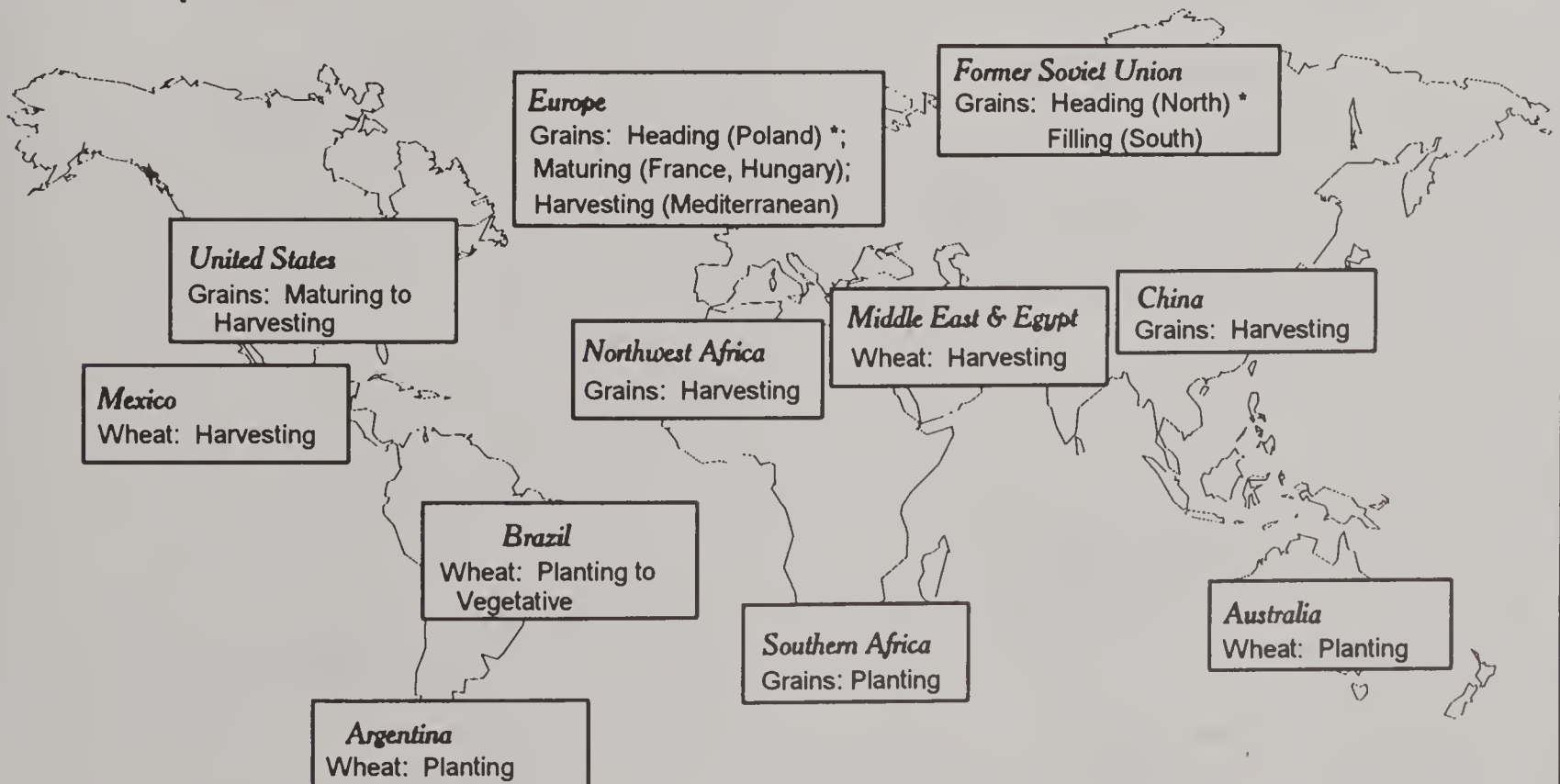
Above-normal May rainfall covered much of the Nation, except for dryness in the Pacific Northwest and the Southeast. The frequent storms produced severe spring flooding in the mid-Mississippi Valley and Ohio Valley, delaying corn and soybean planting. While May rainfall records were broken in Missouri, unseasonably cold weather persisted into early June in the Great Basin and northern Plains. Hurricane Allison alleviated dryness in the Southeast in early June, followed by warm humid air across the southern States. Scattered, locally severe storms persisted recently over the central Plains.

June normal crop calendar

Summer crops



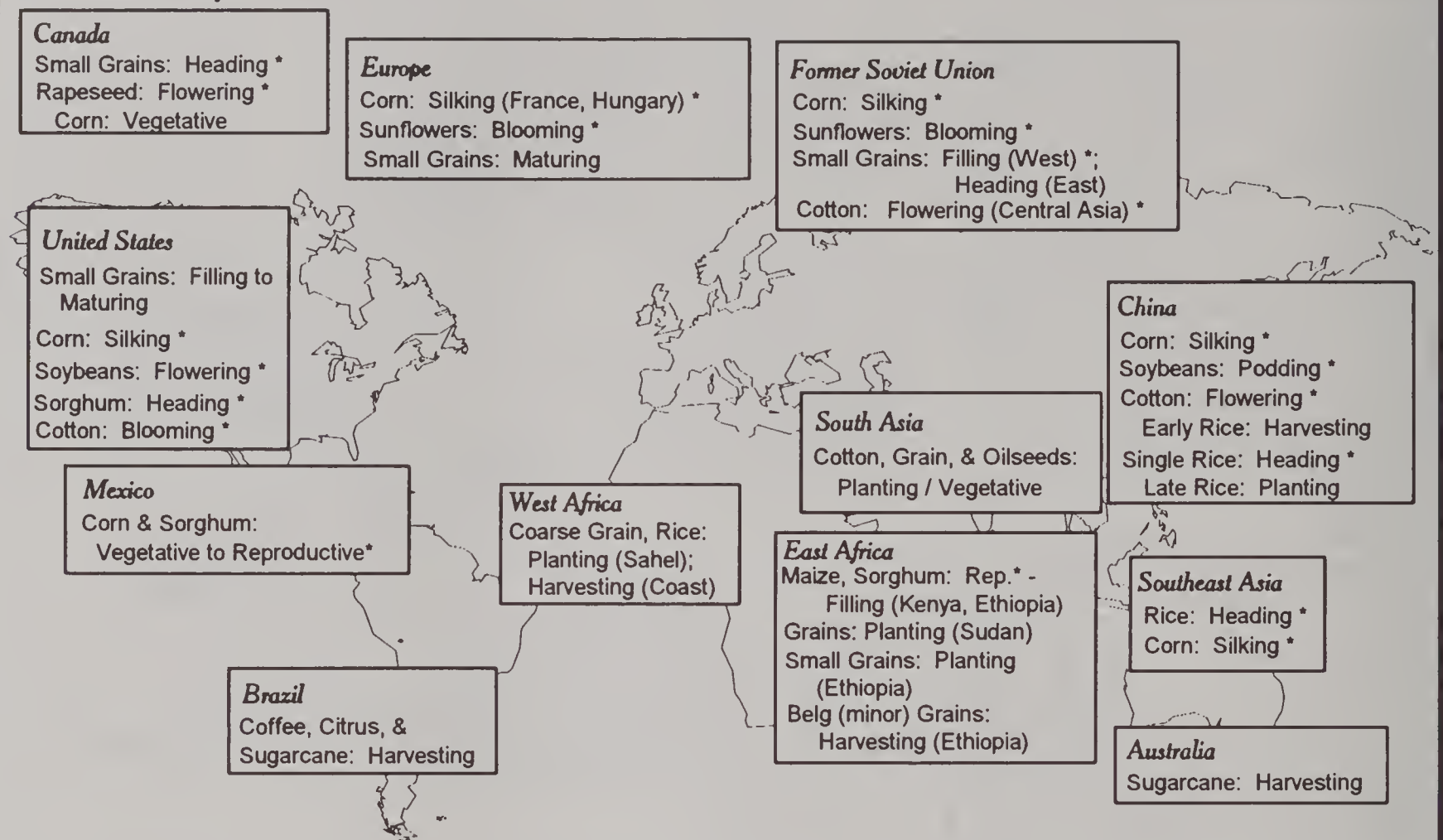
Winter crops



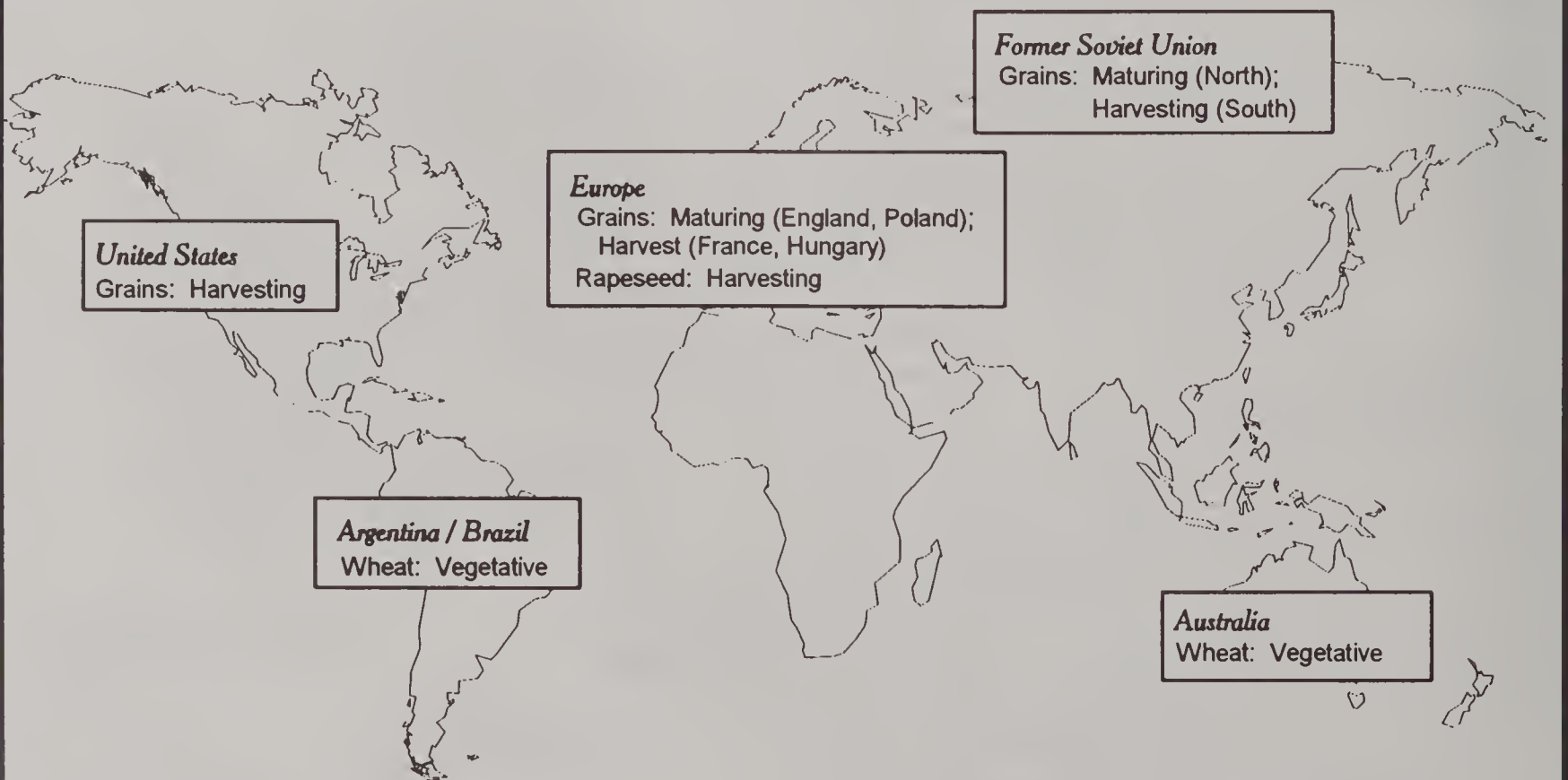
* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

July normal crop calendar

Summer crops



Winter crops



* Moisture / Temperature Sensitive Stage of Development

JOINT AGRICULTURAL WEATHER FACILITY (NOAA/USDA)

WEATHER BRIEFS

MEXICO: DROUGHT PLAGUES NORTH, SOUTHERN AREAS NEAR NORMAL

In April 1995, rainfall was much-below normal in northeastern and western Mexico, while southern Mexico received near- to above-normal rainfall. During May, hot and dry weather stressed winter sorghum across northeast Mexico. Winter sorghum, which typically is planted in February and March, is harvested in June. Dry weather continued into June 9, stressing northeastern Mexico's pastures. While the rainy season usually begins in June across the Southern Plateau corn belt, rainfall during May boosted soil moisture and promoted corn planting. However, this rainfall was variable, with weekly amounts ranging from 10 to 90 millimeters. Coffee in southern Mexico, which is typically blooming during May and early June, also benefited from this moisture. Widespread showers (15 to 40 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 75 millimeters) covered the eastern and central corn belt during May 21 - 27, boosting soil moisture and promoting corn planting. Since early June rainfall tapered off over the corn belt, slowing planting.

CANADA: WEATHER DELAYS CROP PROGRESS IN PRAIRIES

In April, unseasonably cool, wet weather hampered pre-planting fieldwork, especially in northeastern spring grain and oilseed areas. Temperatures in northeastern crop areas averaged 3 to 5 degrees C below normal, and rainfall was as much as 200 percent of normal (25 to 49 millimeters). During April 30 through May 6, moderate rain (10 to 25 millimeters) improved topsoil moisture in southern Alberta. Cold, damp weather continued across the southern Prairie crop areas during May 7 - 13, hampering early planting activities. That week, moderate showers (10 to 30 millimeters) maintained unfavorably wet field conditions, except in central Saskatchewan, where rainfall was mostly light (less than 10 millimeters). During May 13 - 20, sub-freezing temperatures, coupled with the chronic cool wet weather, exacerbated fieldwork and germination delays. Early in the week of May 21 - 27, moderate to heavy showers (25 to 50 millimeters, with a few locations receiving 100 millimeters or more) slowed grain and oilseed planting from central Saskatchewan to Lake Manitoba. However, dry weather elsewhere, allowed fieldwork to progress. Generally dry, warm weather dominated the Prairies, promoting rapid fieldwork progress during May 28 through June 3. The excessively wet areas of eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba received only 1 to 3 millimeters that week. Unseasonably warm weather (temperatures averaging 5 to 7 degrees C above normal) accompanied the dryness.

CHINA: NORTH CHINA PLAIN RECEIVES RAIN , CONDITIONS IMPROVE

During April 1995, below-normal rainfall (less than 50 percent of normal) increased irrigation demand for wheat across China's main winter wheat belt. During the first week of May, continued dry weather across the North China Plain favored summer crop planting, but continued irrigation demands for heading winter wheat. Light rain (3 to 10 millimeters) fell across the main wheat belt of the North China Plain (southern Hebei, western Shandong, and northern and central Henan), during May 7 - 13, bringing some relief to reproductive winter wheat. Near normal temperatures helped to keep evapotranspiration rates at normal levels. Heavier rain (10 to 30 millimeters) benefited wheat across eastern Shandong, Anhui and Jiangsu, and northern Hebei (including the Beijing area). Also during the following week, May 14 - 20, a significant portion of the North China Plain received beneficial rain (10 to 20 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 30 millimeters). During May 21 - 27, light rain (3 to 10 millimeters, with isolated amounts greater than 15 millimeters) fell across the North China Plain, bringing limited relief to filling winter wheat. Also, temperatures averaged slightly above normal, with maximum temperatures ranging from 30 to 33 degrees C, increasing irrigation demands for winter wheat and stressing the rainfed portion of the crop. From May 28 through June 3, scattered light to moderate showers (10 to 30 millimeters) fell across the North China Plain, bringing some relief to filling winter wheat and favoring germinating summer crops. That week, however, maximum temperatures in Henan ranged from 33 to 36 degrees C (2 to 3 degrees above normal), again increasing irrigation demand for winter wheat.

PRODUCTION BRIEFS

AUSTRALIA: WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST HIGHER IN 1995/96

Australian wheat production for 1995/96 is forecast at 16.0 million tons, up 77 percent from 1994/95. Area is forecast at 9.8 million hectares, up 16 percent from 1994/95 and is the largest since 11.1 million in 1986/87. The increase reflects a recovery from the 1994/95 drought reduced plantings and rising world prices.

Planting is underway and is usually completed by the end of July. Rainfall has been favorable so far this season. However, precipitation in parts of Queensland have been less than adequate and good follow-up rains are needed in June. Wheat area in New South Wales, which has benefited from early-season rainfall, is expected to increase sharply as farmers plant areas abandoned in 1994/95. Planted area in the other states also is expected to expand as planting conditions have been favorable.

AUSTRALIA: HONEY INDUSTRY DEVASTATED BY DROUGHT

According to the U.S. agricultural counselor in Canberra, the prolonged drought in Australia has devastated the honey industry, forcing many beekeepers out of business. Normally, Australia produces about 25,000 tons of honey annually, but will likely produce less than half that amount this year.

The 1994/95 canola crop was extremely poor, thereby sharply reducing the volume of flora available for the bees. Conditions have been so bad since late last year that many producers have had to feed bees sugar in order to keep them alive.

Despite recent widespread rain, the industry is in for a tough time until October or November--the onset of spring flowering for plants such as the noxious weed, Paterson's curse, and the early canola crop. Eucalyptus trees, another source of pollen, failed to flower last spring in many areas and beekeepers are hoping that the drought-stressed trees will be able to come back this year.

NEW ZEALAND: APPLE ESTIMATE LOWERED, BUT QUALITY IS HIGH

The U.S. agricultural attache in Wellington has revised the 1994/95 apple production estimate downward 4 percent from the February 1995 forecast (WAP 2-95), to 516,950 tons. The fruit sized well, but the volume is lower than initially projected. However, the revised estimate is 15 percent greater than the hail-reduced 1993/94 crop due to favorable weather and higher yields from maturing trees. Because of the high quality of this year's crop, exports are estimated up 48-percent from last season, thereby limiting the quantity of apples available for processing.

UNITED KINGDOM: MILK PRICES HIT RECORD LEVEL

Producer prices for milk are now among the highest in the European Union as processing plants bid for milk, according to the U. S. agricultural counselor in London. In 1994 and earlier years, only the Milk Marketing Boards were authorized to purchase milk from farmers and that restriction tended to keep prices from rising. Now that the Milk Marketing Boards have been dissolved, processing plants must bid individually for their milk supplies and that has pushed prices higher. According to the agricultural counselor, some processing plants have paid too much, making it unlikely that they will be able to recover their costs.

BRAZIL: APPLE CROP ESTIMATE REVISED DOWNWARD

The estimate for Brazil's 1994/95 apple crop (harvested January through May 1995) has been revised downward to 450,000 tons by the U.S. agricultural counselor in Brasilia. The 8 percent reduction from the February 1995 estimate (WAP 2-95) is due to heavy rains in the Santa Catarina and Rio Grande do Sul apple producing regions during January and February. The heavy rainfall interfered with the development of the apples which colored adequately but did not size well.

Although the crop is lower than a year ago, producer returns are expected to increase because of unusually high prices fueled by expanding domestic demand. Wholesale apple prices in late-April in Sao Paulo averaged about R\$21.93 (US\$24.64) per 18-kilogram box for domestic apples compared to about R\$25 (US\$28.09) per 20-kilogram box of imported apples. A year earlier, domestic apples wholesaled at R\$10.90 (US\$12.25) per box during late-April compared to R\$20.30 (US\$22.81) a box for imported apples.

INDIA: SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATED AT RECORD LEVEL

Sugar production in India for 1994/95 has been revised upward to a record 16.0 million tons, 6 percent or 900,000 tons above the May 1995 estimate (WAP 5-95) and 37 percent greater than the 1993/94 outturn of 11.7 million, according to the U.S. agricultural counselor in New Delhi. Total revised 1994/95 mill sugar production is estimated at 15.3 million tons (raw basis) and the revised estimate for khandsari is 700,000. The forecast for the 1995/96 season remains unchanged at 15.1 million tons.

The increase in the 1994/95 sugar estimate stems from more sugarcane being diverted from the gur and khandsari sectors into the production of mill sugar. The total raw material tonnage of 152.0 million tons used for making centrifugal sugar was up 30 percent from 1993/94 and the recovery rate increased from 10.0 percent to 10.5 percent.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

During May numerous spring storms brought excessive moisture and cool weather to the central Great Plains and middle Mississippi Valley, leaving row crop planting progress behind normal for the month. For most of May, many Midwestern states reported fewer than 2 days suitable for fieldwork each week. The predominantly wet weather and low soil temperatures early in the month hampered fieldwork. The saturated soils delayed row crop planting, and slowed the development of emerged crops. Soil conditions in the Southeast remained dry for most of the month, causing some producers to delay planting until sufficient moisture was received.

Later in the month, torrential rains flooded fields in the Delta requiring some replanting. Recurring storm systems left surplus soil moisture conditions throughout the middle Mississippi Valley and northern Great Plains, further delaying row crop planting. Early emerged corn plants were yellowed due to excessive moisture in the Corn Belt. Widespread cloud cover and cool, wet weather resulted in increased occurrences of foliar diseases in small grains across the central Great Plains to the Ohio Valley. Hot, dry weather continued throughout the month in the Southeastern states causing some producers to replant due to poor germination.

The end of May brought continued rainy, cool weather and many producers in the Western Corn Belt and some Northern states were forced to switch to shorter season varieties. By the months end many Midwestern farmers were still trying to complete corn planting before resuming soybean planting. Also, intense heat across the southern Great Plains and unusually dry weather for the Southeastern states lowered crop condition.

UNITED STATES: CROP CONDITION AND PROGRESS

The U.S. National Agriculture Statistics Service released the following crop progress report for the week ending June 11, 1995.

U.S. CROP PROGRESS

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>AVERAGE</u>
WINTER WHEAT: % headed	88	94	92
WINTER WHEAT: % harvested	4	8	6
SPRING WHEAT: % planted	96	100	100
SPRING WHEAT: % emerged	82	98	98
CORN: % planted	91	100	97
SOYBEANS: % planted	59	91	78
RICE: % emerged	94	96	89
COTTON: % planted	88	95	93
COTTON: % squaring	23	23	16
SORGHUM: % planted	46	87	75

U.S. CROP CONDITIONS

	<u>WINTER WHEAT</u> PERCENT		<u>SPRING WHEAT</u> PERCENT		<u>RICE</u> PERCENT	
	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	9	4	12	12	17	1
GOOD	38	38	63	65	57	83
FAIR	33	45	23	20	23	16
POOR	14	10	2	3	3	0
VERY POOR	6	3	0	0	0	0

COTTON PERCENT

	<u>1995</u>	<u>1994</u>
EXCELLENT	10	9
GOOD	43	65
FAIR	35	25
POOR	7	1
VERY POOR	5	0

VENEZUELA: RISING COSTS HINDER PORK PRODUCTION

According to the U. S. agricultural counselor in Caracas, pork production is unlikely to increase significantly in 1995 even though producer and retail prices are rising. The main problem is that input prices, particularly those for feed and veterinarian supplies, are rising even faster. Approximately 500 large hog farms account for 95 percent of the country's pork production and these large farms are dependent on purchased inputs. Pork production for 1994 is estimated at 117,000 tons, down 2 percent from 1993 also because of the high cost of mixed feeds and medicines.

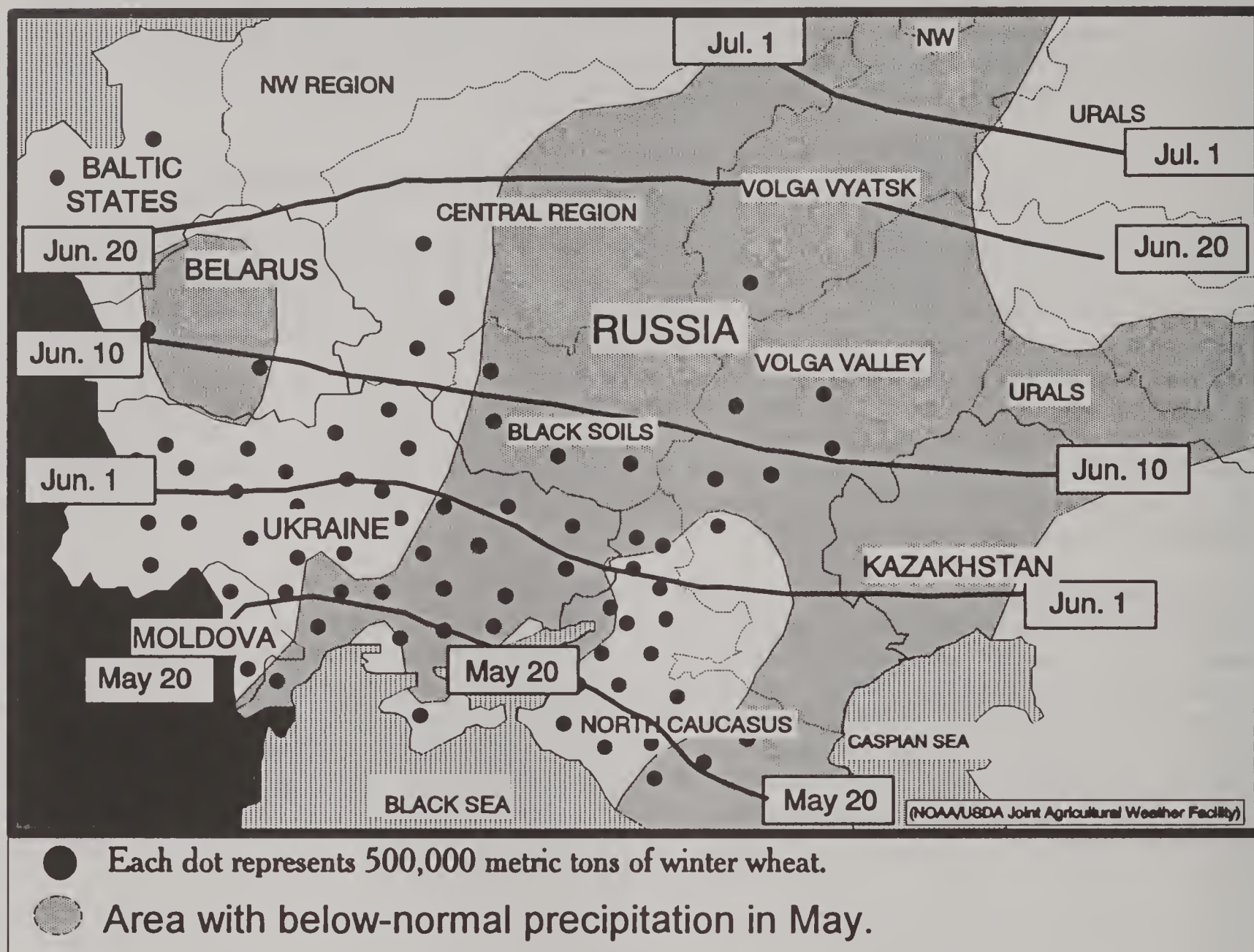
FORMER SOVIET UNION: WEATHER AND CROP DEVELOPMENTS

In May, below-normal precipitation was accompanied by a warming trend over northern and central Russia (Volga Valley, Central Black Soils Region, the eastern portion of the Central Region, and Volga Vyatsk). These weather conditions were unfavorable for winter grains in or nearing reproduction and early spring grain development. In contrast, above-normal precipitation and cool weather in May over the major winter wheat producing region of North Caucasus, Russia favored wheat which advanced through reproduction. In most of Ukraine, the Baltics, and Belarus, above-normal precipitation in May favored crop development. The exception was in eastern Ukraine where below-normal precipitation occurred. Since early June, persistent dryness with periodic heat continued over northern and central Russia and spread south into North Caucasus and eastern Ukraine, where temperatures as high as 36 degrees Celsius were reported on June 3.

In crop areas east of the Volga Valley, generally dry weather in May over the Urals and the western half of Western Siberia favored planting. However, topsoil moisture for emergence and establishment was lacking. In eastern areas of Russia (Altay Kray and Eastern Siberia), wet weather slowed planting. In Kazakhstan, near- to above-normal precipitation in May improved topsoil moisture for spring grain emergence, although subsoil moisture remained limited. Since June 1, widespread light precipitation and unseasonably cool weather covered most spring grain areas in Russia and Kazakhstan. While the rain increased topsoil moisture, cool weather slowed crop emergence. Some further delays in spring grain planting may have occurred in eastern areas.

FORMER SOVIET UNION (WESTERN)

AVERAGE HEADING DATES FOR WINTER GRAINS



HIGHLIGHTS: MAY 11 - JUNE 11, 1995

- o In Russia, persistent dryness along with periodic heat in Volga Valley, Black Soils Region, eastern portion of Central Region, Volga Vyatsk, and southern Urals accelerated winter grain development well ahead of typical dates, and worsened crop condition.
- o Above-normal precipitation and cool weather in May over North Caucasus, Russia were followed by hot, dry weather in early June.
- o By early June, crop progress for winter grains ranged from heading as far north as northern Russia, to filling in central and southern Russia.
- o Weather conditions in Baltic States, Belarus, and western two-thirds of Ukraine favored crop development.

FEATURE COMMODITY ARTICLE

WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

The preliminary forecast for 1995/96 world green coffee production is 87.4 million 60-kilogram bags, down 7 percent from the revised estimate of 93.8 million harvested last season and 16 percent less than the record 103.9 million-bag crop of 1991/92. The 1995/96 forecast is the lowest since the 1986/87 crop of 79.5 million bags.

Although most of the major producing countries are projected to harvest larger crops during the 1995/96 season, the gains will not offset the sharp decline forecast for Brazil, the world's largest producer. The 1995/96 crop is forecast at 17.6 million bags, within the March 1995 forecast range of 16.7 to 18.2 million bags, but down 8.4 million from last season. Of the 17.6 million-bag 1995/96 crop, Robusta output is estimated at 3.0 million, with 2.2 million coming from Espirito Santo. The new estimate is based on recent USDA field travel.

Colombia's 1995/96 coffee production forecast of 12.5 million bags and the revised 1994/95 crop estimate of 11.8 million falls far short of the country's peak output of 18.0 million in 1991/92. During the early 1990's, coffee growers were discouraged by low prices and disease problems, and as a result, coffee plantations deteriorated because of inadequate maintenance. However, since mid-1994, coffee prices have recovered, providing growers with the incentive to improve cultural practices.

BRAZIL: Coffee production for 1995/96 is forecast at 17.6 million bags, within the March 1995 forecast range of 16.7 to 18.2 million bags, but down 32 percent from 1994/95. The current production estimate for Brazil is based on extensive field travel during late May and early June 1995 to the major coffee regions of Sao Paulo, Minas Gerais, and Espirito Santo states. The production decline is the result of frosts in June and July 1994 and a long dry spell which extended from June through mid-October 1994. Since January, rainfall in the major producing states of Minas Gerais and Sao Paulo has been favorable. Because of the frosts, 90 million severely-damaged trees were uprooted. An estimated

936 million trees, 30 percent of Brazil's total coffee tree plantation, were deeply pruned or stumped to ground level.

The recent field travel showed coffee trees in the state of Sao Paulo to be in very good vegetative condition--those trees damaged by frost have generally made a strong recovery. Overall tree appearance reflected favorable rainfall distribution during the past several months and appropriate crop management, resulting in normal cherry development for the 1995/96 crop. New plantings were observed in the central, northern, and northeastern areas of the state.

In Minas Gerais, coffee trees in the central and western regions also reflected favorable rainfall and coffee cherries developed in the range from normal to above-normal size. In the southwest part of the state, favorable weather since last January has resulted in an abundance of foliage, but coffee cherries developed to below normal in size in several areas. In southeastern Minas Gerais (Zona da Mata), the vegetative condition of most coffee trees was observed to be poor, as a result of the off-year production cycle and the inadequate application of inputs.

Last year's frosts did not affect Espirito Santo, a major producing state for Robusta and lower quality Arabica coffees. However, Espirito Santo suffered from drought between July and October 1994, and again from January through mid-March 1995. Cumulative rainfall for the past year was about 60 percent of normal. The drought mostly affected coffee trees located at between zero and 50 meters above sea level north of the Rio Doce River. Coffee trees at higher altitudes, between 200 and 900 meters above sea level, and south of the Rio Doce, had good coffee cherry yields.

Since Mid-May, when the 1995/96 coffee harvest began in the three states visited, a complete absence of rain occurred during the drying of harvested cherries, guaranteeing good cup quality for a large portion of this season's crop.

BRAZIL: COFFEE PRODUCTION FORECAST BY STATE, 1995/96

State	Pre-Frost Production Potential, 1995/96	March 1995 (Million Bags)	June 1995
Parana	2.0	0.2 - 0.2	0.2
Sao Paulo	4.0	2.0 - 2.0	2.0
Minas Gerais	15.5	9.0 - 10.0	9.5
Espirito Santo	5.0	3.0 - 3.5	3.4
Others	2.5	2.5 - 2.5	2.5
TOTAL	29.0	16.7 - 18.2	17.6

COLOMBIA: Coffee production for 1995/96 is forecast at 12.5 million bags, up 6 percent from 1994/95, but 31 percent below the 1991/92 record of 18.0 million bags. The area planted to coffee is forecast at 1.1 million hectares, unchanged from a year ago. The total tree population is forecast at 3.95 billion, up 7 percent from 1994/95.

After coffee production peaked in 1991/92, it began trending downward because growers became discouraged by the decline in producer prices and the spread of the coffee borer worm. Coffee plantations were allowed to deteriorate. However, since mid-1994 coffee prices have rebounded, which has provided growers with the incentive to improve cultural practices.

The Colombian Government's goal is to increase coffee output to 15.0 million bags in order to maintain the country's world market share. To this end, the Government and coffee officials have agreed to implement programs to assist coffee producers, including debt relief for small farmers, subsidies for the planting of new coffee trees, and payment for coffee entirely in cash.

INDONESIA: Coffee production in 1995/96 is forecast at 6.9 million bags, up only 1 percent from last year because the rainy season began during the main harvest period in Sumatra, where approximately 40 percent of the Indonesian crop is produced. The harvest was delayed one to two months because the normal seasonal pattern was thrown off by last year's

drought.

The area planted to coffee for 1995/96 is forecast at 1.16 million hectares, up marginally from 1994/95. No significant area expansion is planned because the Government discourages expansion in favor of rehabilitation. The Government, together with the Indonesian Coffee Exporters Association (AKEI), has implemented a country-wide program to improve existing coffee areas by increasing yields and improving bean quality rather than by expanding area. However, the industry may explore the possibility of expanding the area devoted to the production of organically-grown coffee because of strong foreign demand.

MEXICO: Coffee production in 1995/96 is forecast at 4.4 million bags, up 13 percent from 1994/95, but 20 percent below the record 5.5 million-bag crop harvested in 1988/89. The upturn forecast for 1995/96 is based on favorable weather, an on-year in the production cycle, and higher yields from medium and large-output growers.

Planted area for 1995/96 is forecast at 600,000 hectares, unchanged from last season despite high international coffee prices. Several factors combine to prevent the opening of new areas and further investment in established plantings. The absence of affordable credit limits the financing small growers need to practice the type of crop management that would improve yields. Government subsidies to support the income of small-scale coffee growers provides only partial

assistance because of limited funds.

INDIA: Coffee production for 1995/96 is forecast at 3.5 million bags, up 10 percent from last year, but 3 percent less than the record 3.6 million bags harvested in 1988/89. The upturn reflects an increase in area, additional trees coming into production, and an on-year in the production cycle.

The area planted to coffee is forecast at 300,000 hectares, up 2 percent from 1994/95. The Coffee Board's 1995/96 target calls for an area increase of 6,000 hectares, the replanting of 6,000 hectares, and an upgraded irrigation system on 14,000 hectares. Although the Government's current 5-year plan calls for an area increase of 15,000 hectares through 1997, the Government's principal focus is on increasing productivity through the development and widespread use of high-yielding cultivars.

GUATEMALA: Coffee production for 1995/96 is forecast at 3.2 million bags, up 3 percent from last season, but 11 percent less than the 1992/93 harvest of 3.6 million bags. The projected increase is based on abundant rainfall in March and April which resulted in excellent blossoming and higher projected yields.

The area planted to coffee is forecast at 255,000 hectares, unchanged from 1994/95. Planted area decreased in the western departments of San Marcos, Suchitepequez, and Retalhuleu due to the continued shifting of low-altitude coffee areas into rubber or sugarcane production. However, in the eastern departments of Chiquimula and Jutiapa, medium-sized producers have increased planted area, essentially offsetting the area reductions in the western part of the country.

The dramatic turnaround in international coffee prices since mid-1994 has triggered healthy increases in Guatemala's export earnings, which, in turn, stimulated investment in the coffee industry. Producers are paying off old debts, replacing low-yielding trees, and investing in previously uneconomical cultural practices. The 3 to 5 year outlook for the industry is brighter now than anytime in the past four years.

Cote d'Ivoire: Coffee production in 1995/96 is forecast at 3.0 million bags, down 12 percent from 1994/95. The downturn in production for 1995/96 is due to drought during the cherry formation stage and an off-year in the coffee production cycle.

The area planted to coffee in 1995/96 is forecast at 1.4 million hectares, virtually the same as last year due to a shortage of seedlings. A delay in the start-up of the newly-created technical assistance agency, ANADER, slowed the production and distribution of seedlings to producers. New seedlings should be available sometime between July and September, well past the main April-June planting season. Funds intended for fertilizer and phytosanitary purchases under the Coffee Recovery Program also arrived too late in 1994 to be of much assistance.

In response to rising world market prices and an increase in smuggling activity, the Government increased the producer price for coffee from 530 CFA francs per kilogram in October 1994 to 650 CFA francs in January 1995. Producers have protested that the price increase is not sufficient to cover their costs nor is it competitive with prices in neighboring countries.

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TABLE 20
WORLD GREEN COFFEE PRODUCTION

(1,000 60–Kg Bags) 1/

Region and Country	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95	1995/96 June
NORTH AMERICA				
Costa Rica	2,620	2,475	2,492	2,550
Cuba	400	400	500	500
Dominican Republic	682	545	660	700
El Salvador	2,894	2,361	2,305	2,400
Guatemala	3,584	3,078	3,126	3,227
Haiti	500	430	500	500
Honduras	1,981	2,060	2,110	2,250
Jamaica	29	24	30	40
Mexico	4,180	4,200	3,900	4,400
Nicaragua	545	695	700	700
Panama	219	203	180	180
Trinidad and Tobago	15	15	15	20
United States 3/	225	232	238	262
TOTAL	17,874	16,718	16,756	17,729
SOUTH AMERICA				
Bolivia	85	80	95	100
Brazil	24,000	28,500	26,000	17,600
Colombia	14,950	11,400	11,800	12,500
Ecuador	1,560	1,850	1,900	1,800
Guyana	5	5	5	5
Paraguay	650	500	600	600
Peru	1,190	1,022	1,350	1,420
Venezuela	750	920	1,050	1,050
TOTAL	43,190	44,277	42,800	35,075
AFRICA				
Angola	80	30	40	50
Benin	35	35	35	35
Burundi	607	375	500	550
Cameroon	837	1,250	1,300	1,300
Central African Rep.	300	150	200	370
Congo	25	25	25	25
Cote d'Ivoire	2,500	2,700	3,400	3,000
Equatorial Guinea	15	15	15	15
Ethiopia	2,800	3,000	3,500	3,500
Gabon	25	25	25	25
Ghana	20	25	30	30
Guinea	100	100	100	100
Kenya	1,217	1,230	1,500	1,600
Liberia	25	10	10	10
Madagascar	1,000	1,100	1,000	1,000
Malawi	70	125	70	70
Nigeria	40	42	50	55
Rwanda	650	487	200	300
Sierra Leone	90	80	70	70
Tanzania	992	567	800	900
Togo	80	185	250	250
Uganda	2,800	2,700	3,000	3,000
Zaire	1,790	1,100	1,300	1,000
Zambia	28	30	30	30
Zimbabwe	50	215	230	230
TOTAL	16,176	15,601	17,680	17,515
ASIA				
India	2,700	3,465	3,185	3,500
Indonesia	7,350	7,400	6,800	6,900
Malaysia	75	150	153	158
Philippines	900	875	950	1,050
Sri Lanka	50	60	60	60
Thailand	1,175	1,200	1,250	1,300
Vietnam	2,250	2,500	3,000	3,000
Yemen	65	65	65	65
TOTAL	14,565	15,715	15,463	16,033
OCEANIA				
New Caledonia	5	5	5	5
Papua New Guinea	1,030	1,080	1,100	1,000
TOTAL	1,035	1,085	1,105	1,005
WORLD TOTAL	92,840	93,396	93,804	87,357

1/ One bag = 132.276 pounds.

2/ Coffee marketing year begins October in some countries and April or July in others.

3/ Includes Puerto Rico and Hawaii.

NOTE: Production estimates for some countries include cross-border movements.

June 1995

Production Estimates and Crop Assessment Division, FAS, USDA

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Citrus production for 1994/95 in the major producing countries of the world is estimated at 62.45 million tons, up 4 percent from last season, but down 1 percent from the record 1992/93 crop. The upturn in the 1994/95 forecast was precipitated by significantly larger crops in Brazil and the United States, in addition to moderate gains in China and Spain.

Orange production for 1994/95 in the selected countries is estimated at 41.12 million tons, up 5 percent from 1993/94. An estimated 14-percent increase in the United States and a potential 12-percent increase in Brazil account for most of the upward revision. The United States is also the main contributor toward a 9-percent increase in total grapefruit production during 1994/95. The production of tangerines and lemons in the selected countries for 1994/95 is forecast down 1 percent and 4 percent, respectively, from last season. Tangerine production is down 15 percent in Japan and 10 percent in the United States, while the production of lemons is down 14 percent in Italy and 5 percent in the United States.

SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production in the Southern Hemisphere for 1994/95 (crops harvested mostly from April through December 1995) is forecast at a record 19.88 million tons, up 8 percent from 1993/94. A projected 12-percent increase in Brazil's orange crop is the primary reason for the production upturn.

Brazil: Brazil's 1994/95 citrus crop (harvested June through December 1995) is forecast at 16.44 million tons, up 11 percent from 1993/94. The forecast is based on continued normal weather, a slight increase in the number of bearing trees, and potentially higher yields. Orange production is forecast to increase 12 percent in 1994/95, to 15.10 million tons.

The Hamlin, Natal, and Valencia varieties bloomed favorably this season and fruit-setting is considered above average. However, the bloom for the Pera variety--which comprises

approximately 46 percent of the crop--was poor because of drought from June through October. Harvesting will begin approximately two months later than usual because of the drought-delayed bloom. Since mid-October 1994, rainfall has been favorable.

The number of bearing trees in Brazil--estimated at 190.0 million--continues to increase, but at a lower rate than in previous years due to planting cutbacks because of low orange prices. However, as the tree population moves into the optimal producing stage and old, low-yielding trees are removed, larger crops are expected.

The Sao Paulo orange crop, which constitutes 86 percent of production, is forecast at 13.06 million tons (320 million boxes), up 5 percent from the revised 1993/94 estimate. The 1993/94 production estimate for Sao Paulo has been increased from 12.00 million tons (295 million boxes) to 12.44 million (305 million boxes) based on higher-than-expected fruit production from the off-season bloom and improved fruit development after the rains returned in late-October 1994.

The 1994/95 tangerine crop in Sao Paulo, Brazil is forecast at 585,000 tons, down 3 percent from 1993/94, due to a decline in bearing tree numbers. In contrast, lemon output is forecast up 6 percent in 1994/95, to 67,000 tons, predicated on more trees coming into production. In recent years, farmers have expanded their plantings of lemon trees in response to strong world demand for lemon juice and lemon oil.

Lime production in Sao Paulo is significantly larger than lemon output. The 1995 lime crop is estimated at 684,000 tons, down slightly from 1993/94. The bulk of the lime crop is comprised of the Tahiti variety because of its resistance to citrus canker. Most of Sao Paulo's lime production is sold fresh on the domestic market; very little is processed.

Argentina: Citrus production for 1994/95 is forecast at 1.99 million tons, nearly equal to the large 1993/94 crop and, thus far, the

beneficiary of optimal conditions similar to last season's favorable weather. Orange production in 1994/95 is forecast at 730,000 tons, down 2 percent from the previous year. Although growing conditions were favorable, the fruit did not size as well as last season. Approximately 20 percent of Argentina's orange crop is forecast to be processed into juice in 1994/95, the same as in 1993/94.

Argentina's 1994/95 lemon crop is forecast up slightly from last year, to 660,000 tons, due to adequate precipitation in Tucuman Province where over 80 percent of Argentina's lemons are produced. Most of Argentina's remaining lemon groves are located in the Provinces of Corrientes, Entre Rios, and Misiones. Most new plantings are in Tucuman, where the lemon area has been increasing 700 to 1,200 hectares per year. The new lemon varieties being planted are Frost, Eureka, Frost Lisbon, Limoneira 8-A, Genova EEAT, Santa Teresa, and Feminello. Approximately 67 percent of Argentina's 1994/95 lemon crop was processed into juice.

Tangerine production in 1994/95 is forecast up slightly, to 395,000 tons, due to favorable weather during the flowering stage and new Satsuma plantings coming into production. Grapefruit production is forecast up 3 percent, to 200,000 tons, due to favorable weather and a good fruit set.

Australia: Citrus production is forecast down 19 percent in 1994/95, to 505,000 tons. Below-average rainfall in many growing areas reduced the number of fruit on the trees as well as the average fruit size.

Orange production in 1994/95 is forecast to decline 20 percent, to 470,000 tons, due to potentially lower yields because of dry weather. Increased plantings of navel oranges continue to offset decreased plantings and removals of Valencia oranges. Australia's citrus industry is endeavoring to move away from the wide fluctuations in processing returns from Valencia oranges and toward the more lucrative fresh domestic and export markets that demand oranges more suitable for fresh consumption, like navels.

Higher yields from maturing trees are forecast

to boost lemon output slightly in 1994/95, to 35,000 tons. However, if realized, this would still be well below the peak production level of 47,000 tons attained in 1984/85. Urbanization and better alternative land use continue to encroach on lemon production areas, causing planting cutbacks and uprootings.

South Africa: South Africa's citrus crop is forecast to decline slightly in 1994/95, to 950,000 tons, due to continued dry weather and a shortage of irrigation water. Orange production is forecast at 735,000 tons, down 10,000 tons from 1993/94 due to the drought and a 5-percent reduction in bearing tree numbers.

Similarly, the dry weather is expected to slightly cut grapefruit and lemon production, to 163,000 tons and 52,000 tons, respectively. However, over 50 percent of South Africa's citrus trees are less than nine years old, suggesting excellent growth potential given normal weather and ample irrigation supplies.

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE

Citrus production in the Northern Hemisphere for 1994/95 has been revised to 42.58 million tons, up slightly from the December forecast of 42.22 million (WAP 12-94). The estimate for U.S. orange production has been increased 3 percent, to 10.72 million tons, due to favorable weather and higher yields from maturing trees, making it the largest U.S. orange crop since 1979/80.

Spain's citrus estimate has been increased 6 percent from the December forecast because of larger-than-anticipated output of oranges, tangerines, and lemons. Although production is higher than initially forecast--primarily because the citrus crop is produced under irrigation--fruit sizes are smaller because of the drought.

Only marginal downward revisions have been made in the citrus production estimates for Greece, Israel, and Italy. However, the estimate for Japan's tangerine crop has been revised downward 8 percent due to a significant reduction in mikan production caused by last year's record-breaking hot weather. Morocco's orange production has

been revised downward 100,000 tons, to 600,000, because drought during the fall and winter seasons necessitated the rationing of irrigation water, which sharply cut yields.

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TABLE 21

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
China			
Oranges	1,575	1,610	1,680
Tangerines	4,396	4,500	4,700
Total	5,971	6,110	6,380
Cuba			
Oranges	379	350	350
Tangerines	15	6	6
Grapefruit	308	232	230
Citrus, other 4/	18	14	14
Total	720	602	600
Cyprus			
Oranges	160	160	166
Grapefruit	110	112	100
Lemons	48	45	40
Total	318	317	306
Egypt			
Oranges	1,771	1,489	1,350
Tangerines	340	290	350
Citrus, other 4/	314	327	350
Total	2,425	2,106	2,050
Gaza Strip			
Oranges	87	87	87
Grapefruit	9	9	9
Lemons	8	8	8
Total	104	104	104
Greece			
Oranges	1,042	854	865
Tangerines	78	73	75
Lemons	169	135	125
Total	1,289	1,062	1,065
Israel			
Oranges	377	343	372
Tangerines	115	93	135
Grapefruit	383	335	425
Lemons	18	25	25
Citrus, Other	7	39	34
Total	900	835	991
Italy			
Oranges	2,111	2,100	1,650
Tangerines	500	509	470
Grapefruit	6	7	7
Lemons	746	743	640
Citrus, other 5/	37	28	20
Total	3,400	3,387	2,787
Japan			
Oranges	39	33	28
Tangerines	2,019	1,751	1,497
Citrus, other 6/	159	129	111
Total	2,217	1,913	1,636
Korea, South			
Tangerines	719	619	555

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
Mexico			
Oranges	2,913	2,810	2,700
Tangerines	185	165	175
Grapefruit	118	128	135
Lemons	7	10	12
Citrus, other 7/	745	750	760
Total	3,968	3,863	3,782
Morocco			
Oranges	874	916	600
Tangerines	317	373	300
Lemons	20	20	20
Citrus, other	14	15	13
Total	1,225	1,324	933
Spain			
Oranges	2,926	2,509	2,660
Tangerines	1,521	1,622	1,751
Lemons	743	611	605
Citrus, other 8/	16	13	14
Total	5,206	4,755	5,030
Turkey			
Oranges	820	840	850
Tangerines	390	405	410
Grapefruit	40	48	52
Lemons	420	440	450
Total	1,670	1,733	1,762
United States			
Oranges	10,074	9,419	10,724
Tangerines	348	425	382
Grapefruit	2,532	2,409	2,636
Lemons	855	893	845
Citrus, other 7/	40	8	9
Total	13,849	13,154	14,596
TOTAL NORTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	25,148	23,520	24,082
Tangerines	10,943	10,831	10,806
Grapefruit	3,506	3,280	3,594
Lemons	3,034	2,930	2,770
Citrus, other	1,350	1,323	1,325
Total	43,981	41,884	42,577
SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Argentina			
Oranges	660	746	730
Tangerines	345	394	395
Grapefruit	177	195	200
Lemons	605	653	660
Total	1,787	1,988	1,985
Australia			
Oranges	578	588	470
Lemons	37	34	35
Total	615	622	505

FOOTNOTES AT END OF TABLE

TABLE 21 (Continued)

CITRUS PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES (1,000 Metric tons)

	1992/93	1993/94	1994/95 1/
Brazil			
Oranges	14,484	13,460	15,100
Tangerines 2/	553	605	585
Lemons 2/	53	63	67
Citrus, other 2/ 7/	688	690	684
Total	15,778	14,818	16,436
South Africa			
Oranges	712	745	735
Grapefruit	118	165	163
Lemons	60	53	52
Total	890	963	950
TOTAL SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE			
Oranges	16,434	15,539	17,035
Tangerines	898	999	980
Grapefruit	295	360	363
Lemons	755	803	814
Citrus, other	688	690	684
Total	19,070	18,391	19,876
GRAND TOTAL			
Oranges	41,582	39,059	41,117
Tangerines	11,841	11,830	11,786
Grapefruit	3,801	3,640	3,957
Lemons	3,789	3,733	3,584
Citrus, other	2,038	2,013	2,009
Total	63,051	60,275	62,453

1/ Crop year refers to the harvest period which usually begins in the fall and extends through the spring. This corresponds roughly to October–June in the Northern Hemisphere and April–December in the Southern Hemisphere. For the Southern Hemisphere, harvest occurs almost entirely during the second year shown. The harvest of lemons and limes usually begins earlier and often extends throughout the year.

2/ State of Sao Paulo only.

3/ Includes citrus from Swaziland, plus small quantities from Zimbabwe and Mozambique, which are marketed through the South African Citrus Board.

4/ Mostly limes but some sour oranges and other varieties.

5/ Mostly bergamots.

6/ Summer oranges (Natsu mikan or Natsu daidai, a hybrid of mandarin with sour orange or pomelo).

7/ Limes.

8/ Sour oranges.

PROCESSING TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

Processing tomato production for 1995 in 11 major producing countries is forecast at 21.43 million tons, up 2 percent from 1994. The upturn mainly reflects modest increases forecast for the United States, Brazil, and Turkey, which are expected to offset declines in Mexico, Italy, and Spain.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

United States: Processing tomato production under contract for 1995 is forecast at a record 10.79 million tons, 4 percent above contract production in 1994 and 3 percent above total 1994 production. The area contracted to be planted is estimated at 144,770 hectares, up 4 percent from the 1994 contract level. A draw-down of domestic tomato product stocks and favorable prices provided the incentive for processors to expand contracting.

Mexico: Production of processing tomatoes for 1995 is estimated at 300,000 tons, down 8 percent from the preliminary January 1995 estimate (WAP 1-95) and down 14 percent from last year. Reduced plantings, partially due to bumper crops in the United States--Mexico's largest export market--led to the downturn in processing tomato production.

Brazil: Processing tomato production for 1995 is estimated at 850,000 tons, up slightly from the preliminary forecast in January and up 21 percent from 1994. The upturn in production is the result of a 2-percent increase in planted area and more-favorable weather compared to 1994. The long-term outlook for Brazilian tomato production depends, in part, on the Government's efforts to stabilize the economy, as well as growth in consumer purchasing power. Brazil has sufficient land, labor, and capital for continued expansion of the tomato industry.

Chile: Processing tomato production for 1995 is estimated at 746,000 tons, up slightly from last year because of a 4-percent increase in planted area. Chile's processed tomato output has continued to expand because of favorable export prospects, greater use of improved technology, and the profitability of tomatoes

compared to competing crops.

MEDITERRANEAN AREA

European Union: The 1995 harvest of processing tomatoes in the major producing countries of the European Union (EU) is forecast at 6.81 million tons, down 3 percent from 1994 primarily because of modest production downturns in Italy and Spain. Even though the EU's 1995 quota and price support system for processing tomatoes has not yet been finalized, the 1995 forecast is well above the 1994 EU-wide quota for processing tomatoes of 6.60 million tons. Processing tomato production in Mediterranean countries outside the EU is forecast up 16 percent in 1995, to 1.93 million tons, based on a substantial increase in Turkish tomato production and a modest increase in Israel's tomato output.

Italy: The 1995 crop of processing tomatoes is forecast at 3.45 million tons, 1 percent below 1994. The slight decline is due to cool, wet weather during the spring of 1995 which delayed planting and inhibited plant growth. The area planted for 1995 is expected to remain stable at the 1994 level of 80,000 hectares.

Spain: Production of processing tomatoes is forecast down 13 percent in 1995, to 1.06 million tons, mainly due to a 13-percent cutback in planted area resulting from a shortage of irrigation water. The lack of irrigation water has prompted some farmers not to plant or to relocate to areas where there is sufficient water in the reservoirs. Although rainfall has been scarce in most of Spain's tomato-producing areas since 1993, until this season there was always sufficient irrigation water to enable the tomato crop to develop normally. Tomatoes are a very profitable crop for Spain, so they receive priority treatment when water supplies are short.

Greece: The 1995 crop of processing tomatoes is forecast at 1.15 million tons, essentially unchanged from 1994. Preliminary assessments indicate that 20,500 hectares

have been planted to processing tomatoes, equaling the 1994 planted area. Greece's current EU production quota of just over 1.00 million tons was exceeded in 1993 and 1994 and is expected to be lowered in 1995 as a penalty for the over production. However, production in 1995 is forecast to again surpass the EU quota because of high producer and world prices and strong world demand for tomato products.

Portugal: Processing tomato production for 1995 is forecast at 870,000 tons, up only slightly from 1994, but 74 percent above 1993. The growth in production and planted area over the past two years has been fueled by higher world prices for tomato products resulting from low EU and world-wide tomato product stocks. Favorable weather and an increase in plantings are forecast to push the production of processing tomatoes past Portugal's EU quota of 840,000 tons for the second consecutive year.

The competitiveness of the tomato sector in Portugal has influenced farmers to shift areas formerly planted to corn into tomato production. This trend may continue when the special transitional subsidy for grain production in Portugal ends in 2003.

France: The 1995 processing tomato crop is forecast to increase 3 percent from 1994, to 285,000 tons, primarily because of a 2-percent increase in planted area. The area expansion reflects the continuing effort by growers to increase production and utilize more of their EU-allotted processed tomato quota of 392,406 tons. However, French producers are likely to still have difficulty competing with low-priced imports, from other EU member states.

Turkey: Production of tomatoes for processing in 1995 is forecast at 1.65 million tons, up 18 percent from the 1994 crop which was reduced by hot, dry weather. Although wet spring weather delayed the planting of this year's crop by two or three weeks, it is not expected to reduce area planted or yields.

Turkey's processing industry, which has been stable and under-utilized for the past several years, is once again expanding due to improved export opportunities, mainly in the European Union and Japan. The Turkish Government has requested an increase in its 8,500-ton duty free quota for tomato paste into the EU because Turkey exports significant quantities to Sweden, Austria, and Finland, which are now members of the EU. Continued expansion of processing tomato production into southeastern Turkey is anticipated as the massive Southeastern Anatolian Development Project--which is opening up additional irrigated cropland--is completed over the next few years.

Israel: Israel's 1995 output of processing tomatoes is forecast at 277,000 tons, up 7 percent from 1994 because of a 7-percent increase in planted area. The production volume contracted for 1995 is expected to be higher due to strong world demand for tomato products and favorable prices. The processing industry in Israel is highly export oriented, shipping approximately 65 percent of tomato product production overseas. In addition, processing tomatoes are reasonably profitable compared to other crops in Israel, providing growers the incentive to increase plantings.

Kelly Kirby Strzelecki, (202) 720-6791

TABLE 22
TOMATO PRODUCTION IN SELECTED COUNTRIES
(Hectares/1,000 Metric tons)

Production for Fresh Market				Production for Processing		
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production
WESTERN HEMISPHERE						
United States						
1992	55,360	53,380	1,771	112,140	110,850	7,963
1993	56,010	54,480	1,610	128,040	124,482	8,778
1994	53,730	52,210	1,614	140,650	137,676	10,471
1995 1/	NA	NA	NA	144,770	NA	10,793
Mexico						
1992	61,000	58,000	1,350	7,000	500	52
1993	72,000	69,000	1,370	8,000	7,000	340
1994	67,000	62,500	1,200	8,000	7,500	350
1995	65,000	60,000	1,200	7,500	6,500	300
Brazil						
1992	41,500	NA	1,420	18,500	NA	707
1993	38,882	NA	1,630	16,118	NA	670
1994	40,573	NA	1,800	21,427	NA	700
1995	41,200	NA	1,850	21,800	NA	850
Chile						
1992	8,200	8,200	265	11,291	11,291	515
1993	8,223	8,223	315	9,400	9,400	611
1994	9,837	9,837	325	10,870	10,870	735
1995	9,600	9,600	326	11,350	11,350	746
Total						
1992	166,060	NA	4,806	148,931	NA	9,237
1993	175,115	NA	4,925	161,558	NA	10,399
1994	171,140	NA	4,939	180,947	NA	12,256
1995	NA	NA	NA	185,420	NA	12,689
MEDITERRANEAN						
European Union						
Italy						
1992	40,000	38,000	2,400	78,000	74,000	3,200
1993	40,000	38,000	2,000	75,000	70,000	3,500
1994	40,000	38,000	2,200	80,000	75,000	3,500
1995 2/	40,000	38,000	2,000	80,000	75,000	3,450
Spain						
1992	36,400	36,400	1,880	19,500	19,500	768
1993	35,100	35,100	1,806	22,000	22,000	894
1994	34,000	34,000	1,830	27,500	27,500	1,212
1995 2/	29,500	29,500	1,626	23,900	23,900	1,055
Greece						
1992	16,411	16,411	687	16,819	16,819	966
1993	16,698	16,698	767	20,950	20,950	1,056
1994	16,200	16,200	750	20,500	20,500	1,145
1995 2/	16,700	16,700	760	20,500	20,500	1,150
Portugal						
1992	1,152	1,152	53	9,170	8,063	447
1993	1,250	1,250	80	9,200	9,200	501
1994	1,350	1,350	98	14,000	14,000	865
1995 2/	1350	1350	98	14000	14000	870
France						
1992	6,142	6,142	533	5,506	5,506	247
1993	5,500	5,500	508	5,680	5,680	238
1994	5,080	5,080	549	5,530	5,530	277
1995 2/	5,030	5,030	527	5,650	5,650	285
Subtotal EU						
1992	100,105	98,105	5,553	128,995	123,888	5,628
1993	98,548	96,548	5,161	132,830	127,830	6,189
1994	96,630	94,630	5,427	147,530	142,530	6,999
1995 2/	92,580	90,580	5,011	144,050	139,050	6,810

TABLE 22 (Continued)

Production for Fresh Market				Production for Processing		
	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production	Area Planted	Area Harvested	Production
Turkey						
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,500
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,050
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,400
1995 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1,650
Israel						
1992	2,360	2,360	134	1,550	1,550	161
1993	1,804	1,804	157	2,600	2,600	205
1994	1,800	1,800	140	2,800	2,800	259
1995 2/	1,800	1,800	140	3,000	3,000	277
Total Mediterranean						
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,289
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7,444
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,658
1995 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8,737
TOTAL SELECTED COUNTRIES						
1992	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	16,526
1993	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	17,843
1994	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20,914
1995 2/	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	21,426

1/ Contract only. In 1994, total production was 1 percent larger than production under contract.

2/ Forecast.

A team of USDA analysts traveled to Russia and Ukraine from May 13 to May 26 to assess 1995/96 grain and oilseed production prospects and to examine the availability of agrochemicals and fertilizers. The team met with republic-level officials in Moscow and Kiev, and then traveled to key winter-grain and oilseed production regions in southern Russia and Ukraine to meet with oblast-level officials and farm managers.

The primary observations drawn from the trip are as follows:

- o Based on field observations and discussions with officials and farm directors, the USDA estimates total Russian grain production at 80 million tons (not including pulses or minor grains), unchanged from May's estimate and up 2.3 million from last year.
- o Ukrainian grain production is estimated at 35.6 million tons, down 0.5 million from the May estimate, but up 3.1 million from last year.
- o Although a considerable portion of winter grains in the North Caucasus region (Russia's prime winter-wheat zone) recovered from the severe autumn drought and appeared to be in better-than-average condition, Russian officials indicated that at least 1.2 million hectares (14 percent) of Russia's sown winter wheat did not survive the winter.
- o In Russia and Ukraine, the price of agrochemicals (herbicides, fungicides, and insecticides) is prohibitively high and farmers have responded by eliminating treatments and/or leaving some fields untreated.
- o Whereas the Russian government continues to offer plant-protection chemicals, fertilizer, and fuel to agricultural enterprises at subsidized prices, Ukraine has virtually eliminated State subsidies for all inputs except fertilizers.

- o Sunflowerseed continues to dominate the oilseed picture in Russia and Ukraine as officials cautiously attempt to boost production and reduce exports.

Winter Wheat: Yield and Production Prospects

The winter-wheat region in the North Caucasus of Russia and southern and central Ukraine suffered from a severe drought from August through mid-November 1994. The effect of the drought on fall sowing varied regionally. In Ukraine, the sown area of winter crops fell one million hectares short of the 8-million-hectare target due to the excessively dry conditions in southern oblasts. In the Russian winter-wheat zone, however, local officials reported that winter-grain sowing was completed either on time or with only slight delays; for the most part, farms planted according to schedule and hoped that the rains would come.

The outlook for winter wheat was not good in late December. Inadequate soil moisture resulted in poor germination; the situation was particularly bad in Russia's Rostov oblast, where only 50 percent of the crop had emerged. The situation in the North Caucasus had improved sharply by the end of February, following the late germination and emergence of considerable portions of the sown area, but the drought had still taken its toll. Roughly 15 percent of winter-wheat sowings in both Russia and Ukraine reportedly perished from either dry conditions or, in isolated areas, cold-weather damage.

Some farm directors told the USDA Team that they compensated for late emergence and reduced tillering by applying an extra application of fertilizer and herbicides and are forecasting that the winter grains which emerged in the spring will yield as well as fall-emerged grains. Most, however, are expecting a 10-20 percent yield reduction on the late-emerged fields, due chiefly to reduced tillering.

According to Krasnodar agricultural officials, winter grains face two potential problems caused by cool, wet April weather: the

increased potential of disease and weed infestation. Fungicides were applied early in the spring but were washed off by the heavy rains. Furthermore, the wet weather prevented mechanical weed control (cultivation). Despite these cautionary notes, most officials and farm directors in Ukraine and southern Russia are forecasting that 1995 yields will be about average and better than last year.

Fertilizers and Agrochemicals

Russian agrochemical imports fell from \$260 million in 1993 to \$85 million in 1994, and are slated to drop even further this year, according to a European chemical dealer based in Moscow. Although plant-protection chemicals are generally available, prices have skyrocketed. Agricultural enterprises have responded to high chemical prices by shifting from "extensive" to "intensive" management: plant-protection agents are still applied at the recommended rates but on a smaller area, with some fields left totally untreated.

Fertilizer, too, has become extremely expensive. Many farmers believe that fertilizer application is not economically efficient, because of the price disparity between grain and inputs. Western observers, however, warn that farmers are shortsightedly "mining the soil," exhausting residual soil-nutrient reserves. Fertilizer is still used on priority crops--winter wheat, sunseed, and sugarbeets--but the rates have been cut sharply. Farm directors complain that fertilizer prices have jumped threefold since last year, and grain prices have not nearly kept pace.

The Russian government offers limited amounts of chemicals to agricultural enterprises at subsidized prices. The chemicals are purchased by the State from foreign producers, then sold to farms at 40-50 percent of the actual price. The government also assists cash-short farmers to obtain fertilizers and fuel. In Ukraine, however, subsidies have been eliminated for all inputs except fertilizers. The State provided farms with fertilizer for spring application, and the fertilizer plants are to be paid with grain at harvest.

Despite the high price of agrochemicals, and counter to the widespread notion that

application has become significantly more efficient, the misapplication of plant-protection chemicals remains a big problem, according to research officials. Reportedly, the goal of many farm directors is to have absolutely clean fields for largely cosmetic reasons. This results in needless over-application of herbicides, which can have the effect of reducing yields of both the current-year crop and the subsequent crop. Researchers also spoke about the financial and environmental advantages of biological pest control, but admitted that both farmers and State agricultural officials are resistant to incorporating biological methods of plant protection, and that Integrated Pest Management is still years away.

Oilseed Production

Sunflowerseed is the dominant oilseed in both Russia and Ukraine. In Russia, sunflower area increased over 20 percent between 1991 and 1994 and is slated to climb another 3 percent this year, to 3.2 million hectares. Sunflower area has been relatively stable in Ukraine--approximately 1.6 million hectares since 1988--and accounts for 90 percent of total Ukrainian oilseed area. According to industry sources, many farmers under-report their sunflower area, chiefly to avoid taxes; actual area and production may exceed official reported figures by 10-20 percent.

Sunflowerseed yields have fallen steadily since the heyday of intensive technology in the late 1980's due to a combination of occasional severe drought and a decline in the application of fertilizers and plant-protection agents. Hybrid seed quality, however, has reportedly improved as State researchers have focused on developing new and more efficient hybrids particularly suited to the region. While some U.S. sunflowerseed hybrids are available in Russia and Ukraine, and are popular with domestic producers because of the uniform seed size and high germination rates, their use is limited by their relatively high price.

Russian sunflowerseed is a high-value commodity. It is used in barter transactions, there is a strong market in Europe, and it is in greater demand than Russian grain as an export crop. In response to continued strong internal demand for vegetable oil, Russian agricultural

officials and domestic crushers are taking steps to reduce sunflowerseed exports this year and increase domestic production of sunflowerseed oil. Crushers are offering considerably higher prices than they offered last year, and roughly 40 percent of the projected 1995 harvest has already been sold to local crushing plants under contracts which provide 50-100 percent prepayment. Although State sunflowerseed procurements have almost vanished, some producers still elect to sell to the State at below-market prices in return for subsidies on agricultural inputs.

Despite the robust demand for sunflowerseed, officials are wary of expanding sunflower area too rapidly. Agronomic experts in Russia and Ukraine recommend planting sunflowers in the rotation only once every 7-10 years to reduce the threat of soil-borne diseases. Many farmers, however, are reportedly ignoring the rotational constraints, planting sunflowers more frequently than they should.

Soybeans and rapeseed round out oilseed production in Russia and Ukraine. The soybean situation appears to be unchanged from previous years. Officials and farm directors recognize its importance as a high-protein feed, but a significant increase in production is unlikely. Moisture is the chief limiting factor; without irrigation, typical yields in Russia and Ukraine are one-third to one-half of U.S. yields. Production is also constrained by prohibitive prices for high-quality chemicals and inadequate crushing facilities.

In Russia, there has been a resurgence of interest in rapeseed in Stavropol kray. Previous to 1990, over 40,000 hectares of rapeseed (chiefly winter rape) was sown each year in

Stavropol. It was typically the first green feed of the season and was chopped for forage in May. Since 1990, area began to drop as demand for green chop declined. Beginning in 1994, however, agricultural enterprises began to view rapeseed as a potential oil crop, and interest in rapeseed rebounded rather suddenly. The price for rapeseed is lower than the price of sunflowerseed, but processing is easier. Rapeseed fits well into most crop rotations. Farms prefer spring to winter rapeseed: there is a quicker return on the investment and lower risk. One likely impediment to expanded production is that the processing plants are located in central Russia, and Stavropol officials are uncertain about the possible construction of processing plants in the south. Large enterprises could conceivably develop rapeseed-processing arrangements similar to those for sunflowerseed--large plants would process the seed in exchange for part of the product.

Corn for Grain

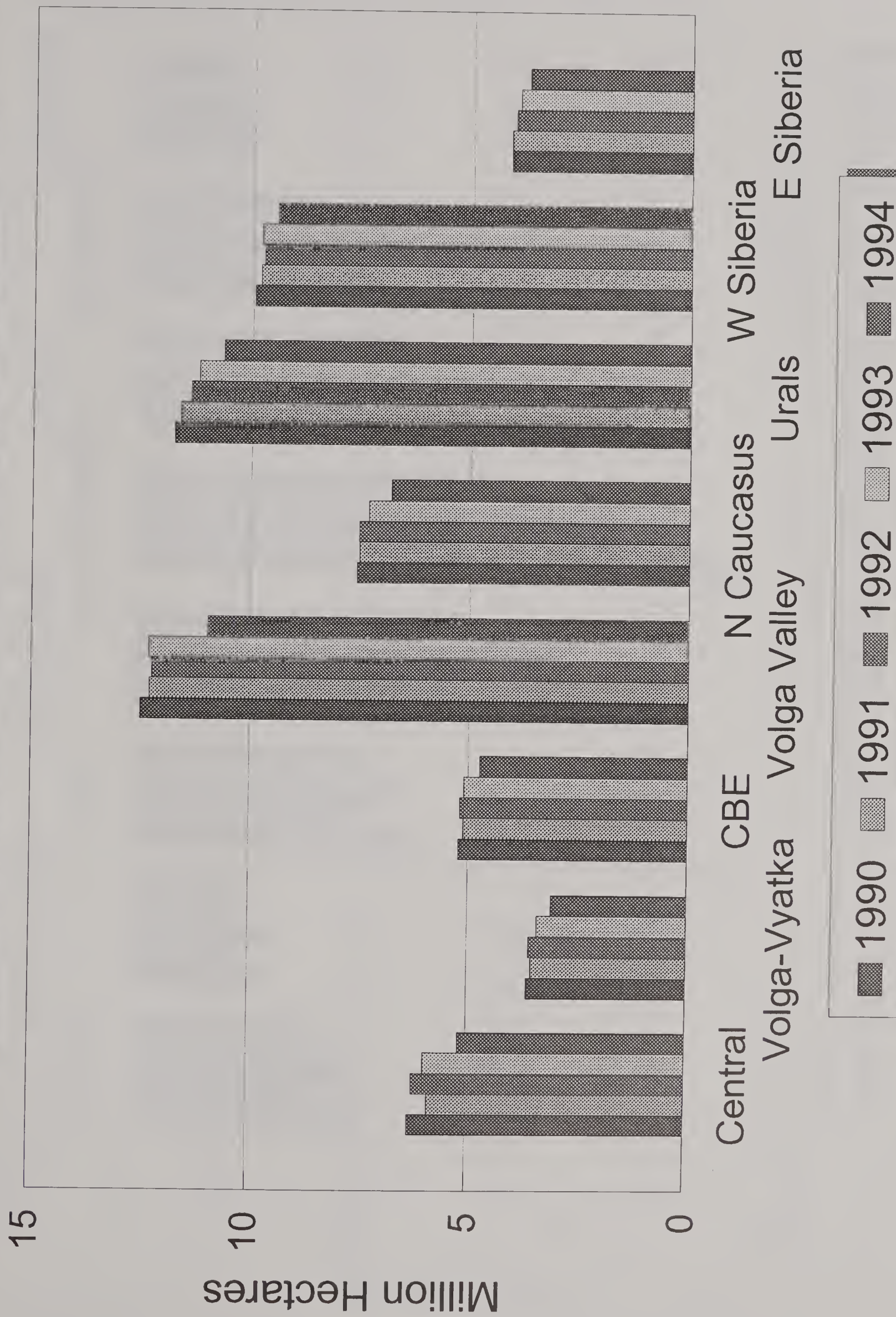
In Russia and Ukraine, corn for grain has become a low-priority crop, compared to sunseed, wheat, or even barley. The cost of production is higher for corn than for wheat, inputs are expensive, and the yields do not consistently return the input costs, particularly in drier areas. Livestock inventories are declining, resulting in lower demand for corn. The main use of corn grain is typically for poultry and hogs, but many poultry and hog producers are improperly replacing corn with wheat and barley in feed rations. Furthermore, no barter mechanism in place for corn, as there is for sunseed.

Mark Lindeman (202) 690-0143



Western FSU
Winter Grain Region

Russia: Grain Area in Major Production Regions



Russia: Grain Production in the Top-Producing Regions

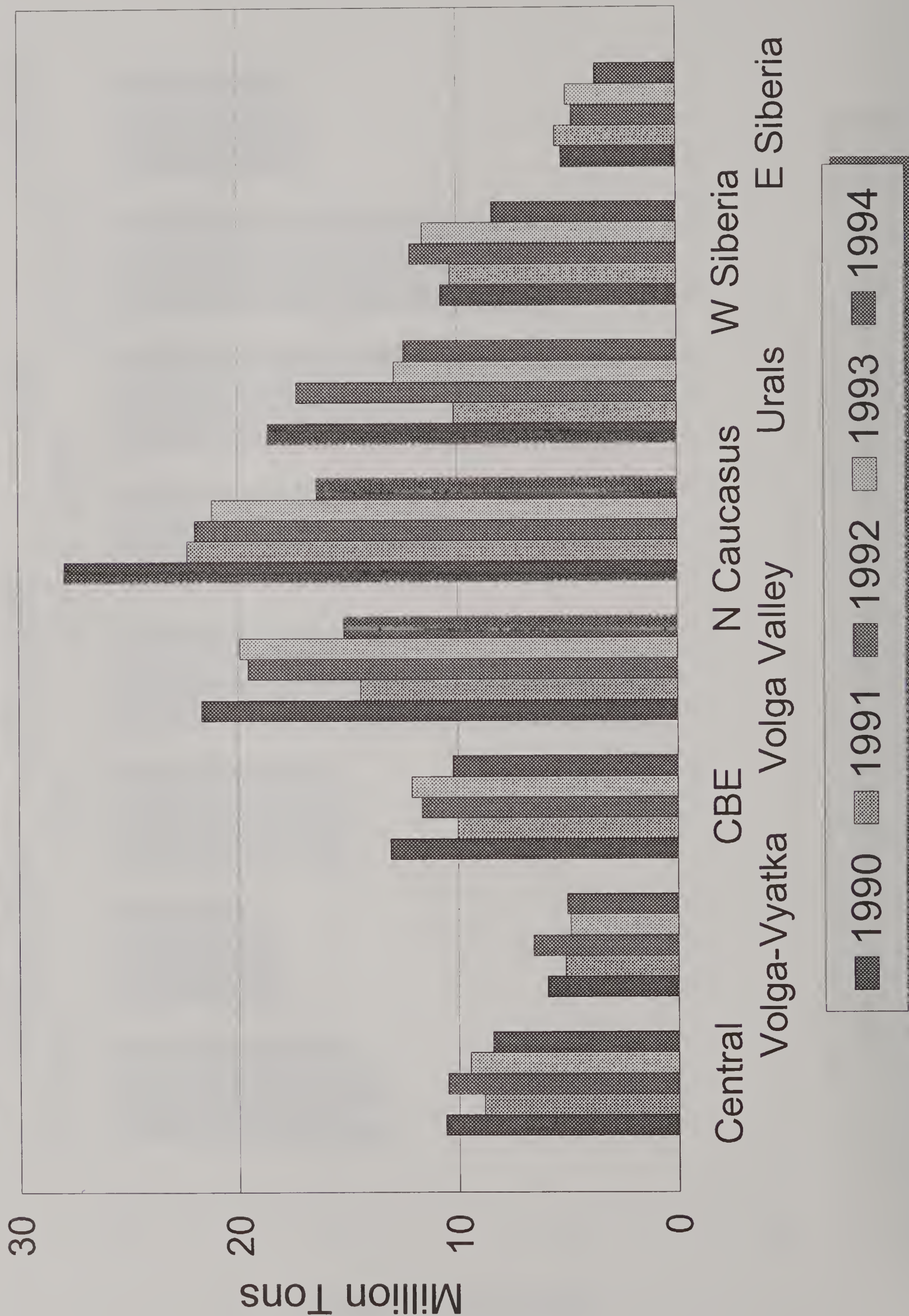


TABLE 23

Russia: Total Grain Area by Region, 1990-1994

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
North	373	390	407	396	323
Northwest	469	389	468	407	298
Central	6,314	5,874	6,224	5,969	5,187
Volga-Vyatka	3,635	3,537	3,594	3,404	3,091
CBE	5,216	5,102	5,185	5,092	4,742
Volga Valley	12,504	12,299	12,243	12,313	10,970
N Caucasus	7,572	7,522	7,529	7,319	6,807
Urals	11,764	11,627	11,396	11,214	10,660
W Siberia	9,959	9,831	9,753	9,809	9,449
E Siberia	4,126	4,124	4,030	3,928	3,726
Far East	953	903	924	924	828
Kaliningrad	184	184	186	164	141
Russia	63,068	61,783	61,939	60,939	56,221

Russia: Total Grain Yield by Region, 1990-1994

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
North	1.29	1.22	1.17	1.01	1.00
Northwest	1.20	0.83	0.81	1.10	0.96
Central	1.68	1.51	1.69	1.59	1.63
Volga-Vyatka	1.64	1.45	1.84	1.44	1.63
CBE	2.51	1.96	2.25	2.38	2.16
Volga Valley	1.73	1.17	1.60	1.62	1.38
North Caucasus	3.69	2.97	2.92	2.90	2.41
Urals	1.58	0.87	1.52	1.15	1.17
Western Siberia	1.08	1.05	1.24	1.18	0.89
Eastern Siberia	1.27	1.33	1.18	1.28	0.99
Far East	1.38	1.26	1.31	1.02	0.82
Kaliningrad	2.66	2.62	1.93	1.63	1.38
Russia	1.85	1.44	1.73	1.63	1.45

Russia: Total Grain Production by Region, 1990-1994

	<u>1990</u>	<u>1991</u>	<u>1992</u>	<u>1993</u>	<u>1994</u>
North	483	476	478	401	323
Northwest	560	324	379	449	285
Central	10,612	8,843	10,499	9,469	8,457
Volga-Vyatka	5,973	5,133	6,598	4,898	5,050
CBE	13,076	10,021	11,655	12,103	10,244
Volga Valley	21,679	14,431	19,556	19,924	15,174
North Caucasus	27,913	22,306	21,961	21,188	16,380
Urals	18,612	10,144	17,297	12,873	12,429
Western Siberia	10,742	10,293	12,130	11,566	8,385
Eastern Siberia	5,225	5,502	4,737	5,015	3,679
Far East	1,312	1,141	1,210	940	681
Kaliningrad	489	482	359	268	195
Russia	116,677	89,095	106,857	99,093	81,281

Note: Totals include pulses and minor grains.

Source: Russian State Statistical Committee

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